...ission Merchants.

...ARD & HUTCHINSON,
...ceive to Store, Purchase & Ca...
...COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 209 South ...
...Chicago, Ill., will give their strictest atten...
...ase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds ...
...Commission. Liberal cash advances made ...
...ng and property in store. [jy27-1y] Post Office ...

...KING,
...(Late of Chicago & Kent.)
...MIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS,
...*Illinois Street, Chicago,*
...of the Old Stand. oc20 m7th 6m

...Y & MITCHELL,
...UCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...ers No. 1 *Stret's Block,*
...treet, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago.
...ms, No. 13 South Water street. oc22-1y

...SH & SYKES,
...PROPRIETORS OF
...CALORIC GRAIN DRYER,
...5th North Water street, Chicago.
...ence. [oc6x1m] J. W. SYKES.

...AND PRODUCE
...Metropolis House, of
...& BELTING CO.,
...ain Street,.....CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
...permission to refer you to the following
...E. I. Tinkham & Co., Smith, Pollard & Co.,
...& Co., Whitaker Brothers. oc4-y30-3m

...DENSMORE,
...HAVING REMOVED
...new location, will continue in the
...GRAIN, MEAL
...AND FEED BUSINESS
...and is also prepared to don General Commis-
...ed make cash advances on consignments of
...209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
...Corner of Wells.

...AND & MIXER,
...& Commission Merchants,
...AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
...RK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.
...ation paid to Cranes Hams for family use,
...use and Store, 211 South Water street,
...4276. CHICAGO.
...ISLAND,.....O. H. S. MIXER.

...N & CO.,
...ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
...For the purchase and sale of
...our, Pork, Beef, Hides, Lard,
...TER, FRUITS, SEEDS, ETC.
...h Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
...REFERENCES:
...President of the Merchants Savings Loan
...Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Benj. Hinckley, Bos-
...se. oc6-a287-3m
...ALPHEUS H. STE MEN

...BERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
...OMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...For the purchase and sale of
...OUR, PRODUCE
...AND MERCHANDISE,
...*Parde's Exchange,*
...WELLS & SOUTH WATER STREETS
...CHICAGO,.....ILLINOIS.
...CLEVE.....E. W. SEYMOUR.

...CO.,
...RODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...CHICAGO, ILL.
...Rice Board. oc2-a352-3m

...BUNKER, JR.,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANT*
...2 Loomis' Building.
...DVANCES made on shipments of Flour
...ker & Harlbut, New York. oc1-a351-3m

...ON V. COE,
...OMMISSION MERCHANT,
...Water street, Chicago, Ill.
...advances made on Consignments.
...J. Ayer & Sturges, Dunham & Co.
...ard & Co., Merchants' Savings Loan &
...ker & Co. oc1-y

...RICHARDS,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
...Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.
...*Refers to Consignments,*
...Pomeroy, Sen. & Co., Chicago; Royal Mooney,
...Sen. & Co., Chicago; Hall, Farnum & Co.,
...; D. Dunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S.
...oc-y-3756

...ER, WALLACE & CO.,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
...New York.
...Chicago, Ill.
...Agents for the Northwest.

...VANE & CO.,
...COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...Flour, Grain, Seed, Pork, Hams, Lard, But-
...ese, Dried Fruit, &c. 192 South Water street,
...Chicago.
...ces by Hamlough and Western Reserve
...[ap15 a378-y] R. STONE.

...RT MORSE & CO.,
...RS OF ROBERT, MORSE & CO.)
...*PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
...24 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
...ended strictly to Commissions. [y30 1y-3503

...& WRIGHT,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
...ilding, corner South Water and Clark sts.,
...Chicago.
...& Co., Chicago; George Armour & Co.,
...Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Chicago.
...[y11-1y-3788

...A. LAWRENCE & CO.,
...CESSORS TO ALBERT K. NEELY & CO.,)
...COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
...MERCHANTS,
...ttention given to sales of
...R. F. LAWRENCE.....W. T. WINDRATT.
...R. F. LAWRENCE & CO., Buffalo.
...*Provisions and Country*
...*Produce a Specialty.*
...ve hydraulic Commission. Also, dealers in
...for the purchase and sale of
...Flour, Grain, Seed, Provisions, &c.
...ver and Market Streets, Chicago, Ill.

...CRAIG & CO.,
...COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...ntive attention to the purchase and sale
...Lake Produce, Provisions and Seeds.
...ROOM 6, KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

...EIGH & CO.,
...OMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.
...[my10-1y] E. D. TAYLOR.

...R & RANDOLPH,
...ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.,
...on Grain, Flour and Provisions for sale in
...ment. oc20-a304

...FORD, HOW & CO.,
...DUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...24 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
...attention to the legitimate business of
...MAKING buying and selling for
...advances on property in store or for
...GEO. W. HOW. A. S. CHADBOURNE.
...[aug30-a340-1m]

...N & BARBER,
...CE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING
...Merchants.
...ses in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops.
...South Clark st., (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.
...[mal-y] FRANCIS B. BARBER.

...Y NELSON,
...ing, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
...No. 204 South Water street,
...Fulton Stanch Worts, Chicago Co., N.Y.)
...ances on Flour and Grain for shipment to
...York, or in store; giving the shipper the
...other market for commission.

...RD HEMPSTEAD,
...ALE GROCER,
...outh Water Street, - - 71
...[y]
...RWOOD & CO.,
...*SSION MERCHANTS,*
...CHICAGO,
...ARE PREPARED TO
...MAKE
...h Advances on Grain.
...ent, giving the owner the privilege of sell-
...New York for the same commission.
...EDWOOD & CO.,
...152 South Water street.

...R & COMPANY,
...*MISSION MERCHANTS,*
...218 South Water Street.
...(jan 16-1y) C. E. CULVER.

...AMS & HOUGHTELING
...OMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...-water street, second door West of Wells
...ly overhaul shipments to any part of
...Mouth of Produce Store, oc20-a302-3m
...ances made on Consignments, and prompt
...to Geo. Smith & Co., Marine Bank,
...AMS. [m10-1y-3541
...W. D. HOUGHTELING.

...& WALLER,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*
...29 WATER STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
...[OFFER, OFFER, SMITH'S BANK, CHICAGO.
...Banks or Produce in store, or shipped to our
...GAS. H. WALLER, Chicago.
...EDW. WALLER, New York. ap15-y

...Y, BROTHER & CO.,
...*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
...Building, corner South Water and Clark sts.,
...Chicago.
...& Co., Chicago; George Armour & Co.,
...Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Chicago.
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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

That able and eloquent champion of correct principles—Carl Schurz—having roused his countrymen in Minnesota to a noble and successful effort, by the strength of his logic and the force of his facts, has returned to Wisconsin, where he is now doing yeoman's service in behalf of the *whole* Republican ticket, We say "whole Republican ticket," because the Democrats have tickled themselves with the belief that he, while supporting the other party nominees, would lead off the Germans in a crusade against Gov. Randall, with whom they have a real or fancied cause of quarrel. We had too much confidence in the shrewdness and patriotism of that leader to fear that he would be seduced into the perpetration of a folly so suicidal; and we are now glad to say that our confidence in the man has not been misplaced. This superiority of the Republican Germans to their personal prejudices—a superiority that many "to the manner born" might envy—secures the success of the whole of our ticket in Wisconsin. We fix the majority at ten thousand!

He Never Said So.

The Chicago *Herald*, though a bitterly black Democratic sheet, has not acquired the reputation of asserting untruths, or of committing editorial forgeries. Hence we were surprised and unprepared to find in its yesterday's issue the following language, attributed to Gov. Seward:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution, "which regulates our authority over the do- "main. SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED, "AND WE MUST DO IT."

Upon what authority does the *Herald* assert that Seward ever made use of that remark? The *Herald* owes it to its self-respect to confess its error or make good the charge. It is hardly necessary for us to sta e that Senator Seward is not the author of the language attributed to him by the *Herald*; he never said so. in the course of his great speech on the admission of California, in the New-holders and Knighthaws were trying to keep her out of the Union, Senator Seward said:

"The Constitution devotes the public domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare and to liberty. *But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and decides it to the same noble purposes.*"

Some reckless partisan print of the Chicago *Times* stripe has perverted this language into the above garbled version in the *Herald*. We dislike to spoil the text from which the *Herald* preached its pathetic discourse, but the truth of history requires it, though it will bring the *Herald's* sermon to nought.

Receipts of Wheat and Flour at the West.

The receipts of Wheat and Flour at the principal receiving points in the West during the past week compare with the week previous as follows:

	PAST WEEK.		PREVIOUS WEEK.	
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.
	bbls.	bu.	bbls.	bu.
Chicago	20,000	178,000	17,000	492,000
Milwaukee	10,663	119,475	11,442	134,850
St. Louis	8,918	125,970	8,660	111,140
Cincinnati	6,000	30,000	10,000	40,000
Toledo	34,568	18,949	27,200	94,000
Detroit	2,000	10,000	2,000	15,000
	30,673	50,850	34,558	65,000
Total	127,752	1,114,746	134,776	1,117,990

☞ Speaking of the Harper's Ferry affair, the Louisville *Journal* remarks: "Old John Brown, it is admitted we believe on all sides, was never trusted by the Republicans even in Kansas. 'He was always considered by them as a dangerous man,' says the New York *Herald*, one of the bitterest anti-Republican journals in the country, 'was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements.' This testimony would seem to be conclusive. It effectually clears the skirts of the Republicans of everything like direct fellowship or even sympathy with the murderous old zealot."

The State of Europe.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
LONDON, Oct. 13, 1859.

We hear from day to day that the Conferences at Zurich are about to come to a conclusion, and that the treaty or treaties of peace will be exchanged in a few days; but week after week passes and Count Colloredo always finds some new point to start, and Count Buol cannot be trusted with his secrets; he sends off couriers after couriers; and the Ministers at Vienna refer their instructions back to Paris, and new explanations and new instructions become necessary. What can be the object of this eternal procrastination? Nothing less than to give time for the political intrigues of the Vienna Cabinet to stir up a counter revolution in the Duchies, and thus to escape the necessity of a Congress, since it is now well known that as far England and Russia are favorable to the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, and that Napoleon has no objection to it if he only receives back the charge of having despoiled the Pope of his temporal power in the Romagna. The hope of the Vienna Cabinet for the speedy success of a reactionary rising are very high—brought by the emissaries of the expelled Dukes are busy in exciting the country population; and the Roman Cabinet, delighted at the new acquisitions of Cardinal Antonelli, sid and abet these machinations. The Provisional Government dare not stop these intrigues by force, and are therefore blamed for want of energy. Under these circumstances the population of Parma, which, together with the inhabitants of Modena, are more ready and more accustomed to administer justice by the dagger, have taken the law into their own hands, and, having found out that Col. Anviti, one of the most obnoxious men of the Duchy, a partisan of Austria, had arrived in disguise at Parma, they killed him on the spot. Of course, the ultramontane and reactionary papers are in high glee at such a proof of anarchy, murder and terrorism; but Dr. Farini is not the man to be disheartened. He has ordered a searching investigation into the crime and all the circumstances connected with it, and he will certainly punish the ringleaders of the mob. Probably he will be able at the same time to give some information to the public about the underhand machinations of Austria, carried on through the agency of the murdered Colonel.

The German agitation is going on in a sleepy way. Millions of pints of beer must first be drank, and millions of pipes be smoked, before the points of federal reform can be settled; while it does not seem to strike any German that the only possible way of settling a unity is to expel either all the thirty-six Princes, or at least thirty-five of them. If they are not up to that point, then let them give up all theoretical speculations about unity, and rather concentrate their forces in establishing liberty, or at least a decent government, in some of the thirty-six portions of the fatherland. The doctrinaires Government at Berlin has already been weighed and found wanting. Southern Germany is disorganized and cowed by the ultramontane and absolutist Governments. The Duke of Coburg is the only man among his compeers who shows pluck, and who can even be suspected of being as heart an honest German patriot.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk—Pious Lawsuits.

Bishop Onderdonk, having had leave to withdraw the petitions addressed to his peers, lately in session at Richmond, and thus receiving a polite intimation that they will not consent to his being reinstated on any terms, has, it is said, decided upon a novel mode of redressing his grievances and clearing his ecclesiastical character. Acting under advice of a distinguished member of Congress, and a prominent lawyer, he has resolved to bring a legal action to recover damages which he has sustained through the deprivation of his office, and its immunities, privileges and perquisites. In fact, the House of Bishops, having resolved to leave their erring brother to his sins, he intends to appeal to the secular power to set him right pecuniarily. Bishop Onderdonk's case is something like that of a woman who, having had her reputation blasted, misplaced confidence in a marriage promise, brings an action at law against her betrayer. She cannot recover her lost honor, but she can obtain a salve for it in the shape of a round sum of money. So, Bishop Onderdonk, being shut out of the Kingdom of Heaven—that is, so far as the House of Bishops can do it—wishes to obtain the next best thing, at least in the wicked world's view, in suing for swinging damages. The cause will be one of the most novel and entertaining actions that has ever been tried anywhere, and will furnish more food for the scandal-mongers.—*New York Herald.*

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The Tennessee, arrived from Vera Cruz the 22d, brought $37,000 in specie.

The sloop-of-war Savannah was at Sacrifices. It is reported that the acting British Minister, Mathews, authorized the British Consul at Vera Cruz to recognize the Juarez Government.

Robles has returned to Jalapa. Miramon's expedition to San Luis is still preparing. De Golado is at San Luis; Ampudia at Vera Cruz; Marquesrat Guadalajara.

THE CITY.

☞ President D. S. Burnet, from Cincinnati, speaks again this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the meeting house of the First Christian (Disciple) Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, West Side. Seats free to all, and all are invited to attend.

A MAD DOG.—On Wednesday a mad dog ran into the [engine room, in the basement of the Court House, butted his head against the boiler, bit the piston rod, attacked the fly wheel, chased and terribly frightened the engineer, and finally ran into the cellar, where he was dispached.

RUNAWAY.—A span of horses, attached to a wagon, hauling gravel on North Clark street, ran away yesterday afternoon, throwing the driver into the gutter and demolishing the wagon. The driver was badly, though it is thought not fatally, injured.

ACCIDENT.—A man, whose name we could not learn, walked off the approach to the Clark st. bridge on Tuesday evening, while the bridge was swung. He was rescued, but a carpet bag which he had, was lost with $60 contained therein.

☞ Continuation of the sale at auction of the furniture, etc., of the Burnet House, under a chattel mortgage, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, where will be sold the best chamber and bedroom furniture, crockery and glass ware. Every article will be sold separate or to suit purchasers. Gilbert & Sampson are the auctioneers.

☞ The Railroad Convention at Cleveland, last week, was the largest ever held, forty-five roads being represented. The winter time table is to take effect Nov. 14th, and slow speed is re-established, the time between New York and Chicago being 29 hours, which will bring the evening train here about 10 P. M., instead of 7 P. M., as at present.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Dr. E. H. Williams, formerly Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and more recently Assistant Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, has resigned his place on the last named road, in order to accept the same situation on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of Roxbury, Mass., who, as we have stated, was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church in this city, has accepted that call, and will enter upon his duties on the first of January next. Dr. Ryder is well known at the East as one of the most eloquent ministers of his denomination, and we doubt not he will preach with acceptance to his new charge.

THE OLD GRAVEYARD.—Several more coffins have been exhumed by the workmen at Doyle's building, on Water street. Ten skeletons have thus far been found. It is a matter of astonishment to our citizens that this graveyard, which was used as such only twenty-five years ago, should have been entirely lost sight of. It shows the wondrous change which has taken place dur ng the last quarter of a century, not only in the city itself, but of its inhabitants.

ANOTHER GIFT CONCERT.—Capt. Scott, of the Light Guard Band, will give a second Gift Concert at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th. A number of valuable gifts, a catalogue of which can be found in the advertising columns, will be bestowed upon persons holding lucky numbers. The success of the first Concert has rendered its repetition necessary in order to meet the wishes of the public.

MORE CONTREPEITERS.—Capt. R. A. Pollock, of Galesburgh, arrested on Monday last, a young man by the name of James Sheridan Fuller, for having in his possession counterfeit gold coins, with intent to pass the same, and passing counterfeit silver coins. He was brought before John A. Bross, U. S. Commissioner, on Wednesday, and upon examination, was committed in default of $2,000 bail. He has friends living in this city. Upon his arrest the gold coin and $30 in counterfeit money was found sewed up in his cap.

AN OLD "DETECTIVE" IN TROUBLE.—John Hughes, once a stool pigeon for Capt. Yates in his detective establishment, is there upon petition to lay off his old habits which he learned while in the "profession," and must produce a two-dollar bill from the woman named Matilda Doohey, who keeps a saloon on North Water street. Matilda, not being familiar with John's antecedents, entrusted the bill to him to get it changed. Johny changed the bill—from her] pocket to his, and left, forgetting to return until urged to do so by a police officer. He was brought before Justice Akin, and held to answer in $200.

A BOY RUN OVER AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning, a little son of Edward Kincaid, about eight years of age, residing at 194 Van Buren street, near Wells, was run over by a hack, which was going at a rapid rate. The driver saw the boy and shouted to him, but did not check the speed of his horses. The little fellow was unable to get out of the way, and, was knocked down by the horses, the wheels of the hack passing over his breast. The boy was taken to his home and a physician called, who pronounced the injuries very serious, as inflammation may at any moment set in. The driver has not yet been arrested. We trust he soon will be and receive a severe punishment.

CURIOUS OMEN, IF TRUE.—The Buffalo papers say that a young lady who came down from Chicago on the propeller Dacotah, states that just before the tremendous storm which occurred on the Lakes last week, a large number of birds lit on various parts of the propeller. The Captain on arriving there said it was time to seek a harbor; and so he did. They had hardly put into Presque Isle, when the storm came. In that storm, the propeller Troy and twenty-three of her passengers and crew were victims. The *Nevs*, referring to a statement in the Houston *Telegraph* that there were eight deaths in that city on the 18th, and five on the 14th, says:

We learn from Capt. Sterrett that there were ten burials in Houston yesterday, before he left, and he had heard of a still more that would take place during the evening. It is estimated that the number now sick is about 150. The sickness is more fatal than it has hitherto been. Among those who have died we hear of numbers who are well known to our citizens, and whose death will be deeply regretted.

The *Telegraph* continues to receive distressing accounts from Cypress. Rumor says there have been fifteen deaths, and every person who was liable to the fever is now down.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Lighthouse Board has awarded the contract for building the lighthouse at Cape Ann, to Edwin Adams, of Boston, at nearly $38,000. The metallic work to Adams & Roberts at $6,500, and the lanterns at the same parties at $3,500. There were thirty-two bids for the lighthouse contract.

Senator Gwin has arrived at Washington.

Canada Bank Troubles.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The International Bank is closed and a notice on the door that the institution has suspended for a few days. The draft of the bank on New York has been refused for redemption of bills.

The Colonial Bank had suspended for half an hour by reason of a run upon it.

Two Vessels Sunk, and Loss of all on Board.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The schooner Pacific, of Southport, Me., lying at anchor at Magree Island, in the Bay of St. Lawrence, got adrift in a gale and run foul of an unknown schooner. The vessels were cut down and all on board perished. Thirteen dead bodies have floated ashore.

RAILROAD PASSES.—The subject of railroad passes occupied considerable time of the railroad Convention held at Cleveland last week. As a result, resolutions were adopted fixing upon the 1st of January next as a suitable period for the total abolition of the system of free passes. In the meantime the following resolutions were pledged to be adhered to:

Passes may be issued to drovers accompanying their stock, not to exceed in number one for two cars, two for over two and under six cars, three for five and under ten cars, and four for ten cars and over, and return.

To persons other than the above provided, shall be issued, except under the recorded orders of the Board of Directors of each road, for purposes purely local to such road, but no such pass shall be issued, the effect of which will be to influence cattle or freights as against any competing road or route.

No road shall passany person or persons over its line upon the pass theirs of any other roads, or the letter or request of any other roads; nor shall any such letters be given.

☞ At a meeting of the Ward Committee of the Republican party held at the Tremont House last evening, the following officers were elected: Reuben Cleveland, Chairman; James R. Huguuin, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Theodore Hartman, Esq.

A communication from the County Republican Committee upon the subject of the Registration of Voters at the primary meetings was received and acted upon.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the different Ward Committees be instructed to keep a register with the names and place of residence of the voters, and that said list be preserved for future reference.

Resolved, That none but those known to be members of the Republican party be allowed to vote at any Republican primary meetings.

Resolved, That the primary meetings called for the 29th October inst. shall be opened by the proper Committees, at 5 o'clock P. M., as announced, and shall be closed at 8 o'clock, and said Ward Committees shall act as judges of said primary election.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting shall be furnished to all the Republican papers for publication.

REUBEN CLEVELAND, Chairman.
JAS. R. HUGUNIN, Sec'y.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—This institution, as many of our readers are aware, was established to give instruction to young men who are serving a time in the drug or apothecary business. The course of instruction embraces lectures on Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, all of which are amply illustrated. Each candidate for graduation must be of good moral character; must have attended two full courses of lectures on the branches taught here, the last of which must be in this college; must serve four years in the drug or apothecary business, three years and three months of which must have elapsed prior to examination; must produce an original thesis on some subject of Materia Medica, Pharmacy or Chemistry, or of an allied branch of science, and must pass an examination before the Professors and a committee of the Trustees.

The annual course of lectures will commence Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

Professor of Chemistry—JAMES V. Z. BLOSSY, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica—JOHN H. HAOCH, M. D.
Professor of Pharmacy—JOHN STOUGHTON.
SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE.

President—F. SAMMON, M. D.
Vice President—F. A. Bryan, F. Mahla, Ph. D.
Secretary—J. D. Blake.
Treasurer—S. S. Bliss.
Trustees—J. G. Gale, George Buck, E. L. O'Hara, W. H. Muller, L. F. Rumeston.

☞ Indiscriminate puffing of business houses is to most readers anything but pleasant or profitable reading. But there are instances in which we feel that we do not impose upon the good nature of our readers, when wares are favorably noticed, and among these is Tappens' clothing establishment, No. 109 Randolph street.

In calling attention to Mr. Tappen's card, in another column, we but express the opinion of ninety-nine in every hundred who have paid his house a visit, in stating that those who seek a reliable place to get a good garment, either made to order or ready made, will find no better in Chicago, nor one in which lower prices are charged for good goods. Tappen gives his personal attention to the selection of styles, purchase of goods and their manufacture into garments adapted to the wants of his customers, embracing every point of business and workmanship men, for whom he caters especially. Our friends who pay cash, and want their money's worth, can always get it at Tappen's.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—The detailed statement of this case by a morning cotemporary, we are assured by a friend, gives the public a wrong impression in regard to the real facts of the case. There was but one positive act of adultery testified to by any witness on the part of the prosecution, and that was by a German woman, who stated that she saw, through an extremely small key hole, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Campbell in bed together. This being testified to by one witness of course would not be disproved, except by the parties themselves, and by law they were not allowed to testify. The jury at first, under the impression that the one act, sworn to by one witness was sufficient, brought the prisoner in guilty, but when the jury were polled on the question, two of them stated that they had agreed to the verdict under a wrong impression, and they were sent back, and afterwards brought in a verdict of not guilty. A result which the Court fully approved.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The telegraphic despatch from Albany, published in your paper of to day, states that the Indemnity Insurance Co. has failed. It should have read "The New York Indemnity Insurance Co., of Albany," which was formerly located at Brooklyn, New York. It was a Montreal Company; afterwards its location was changed to Albany. It had but little other than stock notes for security, and never had much credit or standing as an Insurance Company. It should not be confounded with the Indemnity Fire Insurance Co., which is located in the City of New York, and has a cash capital of $150,000—well invested, and has a good stand as a reliable New York City Fire Insurance Company.

CHARLES H. VAN WAGENEN, Agents.
CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1859.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—A meeting will be held in the Parlor of the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take measures for establishing a "Free Medical Dispensary in the West Division" for the benefit of indigent women and children. All gentlemen and ladies interested in the object are invited to attend.

S. LIND, Rev. WM. W. PATTON,
Rev. H. R. GREEN, Dr. J. P. ROSE,
PHILO CARPENTER, And others.

ROWDYISM.—A party of rowdies made an attack upon the Concordia Saloon, kept by John Rab, on North Avenue, on Tuesday night, and battered in the doors and smashed in the windows. No arrests have yet been made.

SNOW STORM.—It snowed yesterday morning quite briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, a premonition that old winter is knocking at the door. He will be an unwelcome visitor to many a hearth and home. God preserve the poor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CARD.—A fresh lot of those elegant Castor, Equimaux, Presidents, Moscow, Samson and St. Petersburg Over Coatings. Also Whitney Beavers, Devonshire Beavers, etc., have just been received direct from the Importers by express, and which, together with a most superb assortment of Pine Black Cloths, Doe Skins, stuffs for business suits, Vesting, &c., which we are making up to order in first rate style only, and for which orders are respectfully solicited. H. H. TAPPEN.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

MYSTERIOUS.—It seems very strange to us that any man in his right mind should appear shabby this cool weather, when by taking his old clothes to Cook & McLain, at 98 Dearborn street, he can have them made to look just as good as new.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—"Harper's Ferry Riot" is not to be compared with the murders committed daily in every part of the United States by the use of camphene and burning fluid. O, ye who have little ones, beware! Call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, and purchase a non explosive Oil and Lamp which will give a better and cheaper light than the above mentioned. oc26-74 4760

☞ By the removal of Wansley & Hueston to 41 and 43 Clark street, they have secured unbounded accommodations for both their wholesale and retail trade.

They now exhibit altogether the largest stock of Millinery at wholesale to be found in the city and are showing good taste in their styles of Cloaks and Talmas. oc24 4t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of the latest patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street.

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s three-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. oc27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comercisnte Ju'ianos Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De La Habana!!!!! Choice and selected brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. R. K. Orton, NATHAN J. TOMPKINS and Miss HARRIET E. PARMELEE, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jy1-1y94-y

TO RENT—Until the 1st of May, at the rate of $250 per year, a large frame house, beautifully situated, containing eleven rooms. Apply at 184 North Wells street, corner of Ohio. oc26x2w

TO RENT—A desirable new Cottage, seven apartments, 144 Carrol street, at $10 per month, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN WHITE, 132 Washington st. oc26x2w

TO RENT—On very favorable terms, a Store on the North Side of Randolph street, between Lasalle and Wells streets. Inquire of JOHN A. BURR, No. 12 Metropolitan Block. oc26x2w

TO RENT—Pork Packing House in the city with steam and every convenience. Apply to HAYWARD BLOMFIELD & CO., 179 North Water st., Chicago. oc26x778-1w

WANTED—Broom Corn wanted by C. H. SEVERNS, oc26x773 4w No. 72 South Dearborn street.

FOUND—Yesterday, a valuable SEAL, which the owner can have by calling on R. F. BAXTER, firm of Webster & Baxter, 197 Kinzie st. oc26 1t

MONEY—$10,000 To Loan upon Chicago Real Estate in sums from $500 to $2,000 Room 18, No. 109 Randolph street. oc26x2t

LOST—Somewhere between Madison and Erie, on Clark street, a black leather pocket book, containing $27. In bills and some change. I will give $5 for its return to the Press and Tribune Office. G. AVICUM. oc26x211

BOARDING—A large and pleasant room, with board for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, within two blocks of the P. O. Address post office 4264 oc26x2t

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., will be held at the New Masonic Hall, No. 96 West Randolph street, this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the High Priest.
oc26 1tx IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

A BOOK-KEEPER who is engaged with keeping books for half the day wishes to be employed during his leisure time either in keeping books or doing collecting, etc. Is well acquainted in the city and can give the best of references. Address *Address*, BOOK-KEEPER, post office box 4966 oc26x2t

FOR SALE—To Lumber Dealers and others—To arrive immediately, a cargo of superior Canada Gang Sawed Lumber, as follows, to-wit:—
120 M Select Common Boards, 12, 14, 16 feet.
60 M 1st Common Boards, 12, 14, 16 feet.
60 M 2d Common and Culled Planking, 12, 14, 16 feet.
180 M feet in all.
oc26x778 2w DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner Franklin and Ohio streets.

TO ADVERTISERS!
"THE COMMONWEALTH"
Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION, and is therefore the best ADVERTISING MEDIUM in Massachusetts.
Published at the Capital of the Commonwealth.
BAYANT & LIGHTBODY.
Pub'rs and Prop'rs. Fox-ds- Lan, Wis.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
Correspondents solicited. Collections made and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited. References—Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Bankers, Exchange Bank; St. Louis: State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Lee, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.; Union Bank, Detroit; W. S. Gilman, New York. oc26x2m

THE LADIES' MEDICAL GUIDE and Marriage Friend, an instructive treatise on the structure and functions of the organs of the human system, diseases of females and children; the Toilet, &c., beautifully illustrated with 25 engravings, and highly useful to the married and single. Sent to all parts of the world. For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO.
29 and 41 Lake street.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN of the New Testament, by C. C. Baldwin, D. D., ... $1.00
THE MINISTERS' WOOING, by Mrs. Stowe, ... 1.50
BEULAH, by Augusta J. Evans 1.25
LIFE AND TRAVELS OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, ... 1.25
LIFE IN TUSCANY, by Miss Crawford, ... 1.00
MEN WHO HAVE RISEN, a Book for Boys, ... .75
WOMEN WHO HAVE WORTH, Book for Girls, ... .75
For New Books call at 39 and 41 Lake street.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

EXTRA
LEAF LARD,
OUR OWN BRAND,
For sale by
TOBEY & BOOTH,
No. 11.....South Clark Street.....No. 11
oc27x779 1w

VALUABLE NEW B

Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE DISEASE AND THE REMEDY.

The time appears to be approaching when the conservative men of the North, most of whom confess allegiance to the Republican party, will be obliged to put forth superhuman exertions for the preservation of the honor, dignity, peace and prosperity of our happy country. Between the recent efforts of the Democracy in repealing the Missouri Compromise, in their Kansas iniquities, in their Dred Scott decisions, in their filibustering and disregard of law, and the efforts of the men in the North who have been made fanatical by the war in which the nigger-drivers have cracked their whips over a people once free,—the worst consequences may be apprehended. When the public mind reposed in the belief that slavery would, sooner or later, by a gradual and peaceful process, become extinct, and when none of our public men had the presumption to claim that it was a national institution which might be carried, by virtue of the Constitution, into all territory over which the American flag floats, in spite of the resistance of Congress, the local legislatures and the people, we had comparitive peace. There were here and there squads of Abolitionists in the North whose endeavors to disturb the public harmony were zealously seconded by little squads of fire-eaters in the South; but between the two and all they could do, we had to hear nothing of dissolution of the Union, of insurrections of the servile population at the instigation of white men, nor of bad blood and prospective wars between the two extremes of the Republic. The country was prosperous and at peace. It was not until the Democratic party began to disregard the traditions and nullify the policy of the men who fought the war of the Revolution and made the Constitution in the interest and for the benefit of free labor and free men, that this war of sections began. But the attempt of that party to make Slavery national and Freedom local, by the means which we have mentioned—to brow-beat every man who would not follow their lead, and to villify every man who ventured to oppose their policy—opened the flood gates, and the bitter waters flowed at once into every nook and corner of the land. Under the influence of the prevailing excitement which Douglas and demagogues of like kidney have aroused, the men of the South who once would have been shocked by a hint of an internecine war, are now burning for the day in which it may begin; and the men of the North, many to the quick by the treachery and ingratitude of those whom they had trusted, and by the arrogance and presumption of the 350,000 slaveholders who have undertaken to give law to all the other inhabitants of the land, are familiarizing themselves to the idea of disunion; and out of the angry passions and heated blood of the contending factions, the event which will tear the Union asunder, may, by an unlucky conjunction, any day be generated. Hence we say that the conservative men of the Northern States, and, if there are any such there, of the South also, have need to exercise all their caution, wisdom and patriotism, to ward off the heavy blow which all clear-sighted men see is impending! We have pointed out the dangers and the remedy before; but our duty as public journalists and as patriotic citizens impels us to recur to the subject again and again.

What's to be done? The path of duty is plain: Throw out of public station and visit with political penalties these wanton disturbers of the public peace, whether of the North or South. The men and the party that have put the old ship on a new and dangerous tack must be overborne; and those whom they have goaded to madness by their crimes must suffer the disabilities which their diseases merits. The originators of that most mischievous Kansas-Nebraska bill, of the Kansas war upon Free State men, the Dred Scott decision, of the Congressional Slave code and of the proposed renewal of the inhuman and disgraceful Slave Trade—in a word, the leaders of that false and fallen Democracy—must go into the limbo into which Phillips, Garrison, Brown and their kindred madmen will be sent; and the country, by Republican effort, must be brought back to the point at which it stood when all parties had agreed to let this Slavery question alone—the Southern party not to aggress and the Northern party not to agitate. We see no other way out of the imbroglio. The Democracy are the authors of the mischief which has been wrought. They have set in motion the causes of strife and they are answerable for its consequences. As long as they remain in power, the scenes of the last six years will be repeated, and the pernicious principles which led to their enactment will be enunciated. We shall have fillibustering and disunion harangues in the South, and the fomenting of insurrections and the enforcement of retaliatory measures in the North. We are tired of the strife. We want peace. We have gone far enough in the stormy voyage on which the Democracy have started out. We want a return to the times in which the material interests of the country can be promoted—in which all the forms of national industry may be cared for. We want, in short, a triumph of the peaceful, conciliatory, old-fashioned policy to which the Republican party is devoted—a reassertion of the ideas which carried the country prosperously onward for more than sixty years. To attain this, the ideas by which this latter-day Democracy is animated, and which, in the half dozen years since they were inaugurated in the government, have made disunion fearfully imminent, must be repudiated and trodden under foot!

DOUGLAS' "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

The difference between Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" and that of Mr. Douglas is that the former only gave his opinion of a result likely to be worked out by certain existing facts, while the latter devised an expedient for putting it at once into sharp execution. As evidence of this, fact we quote the report of the commission appointed by the Kansas Legislature, composed equally of Free State and Pro-Slavery men, to investigate the amount of property destroyed in the various wars which grew out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill:

FRUITS OF DOUGLAS' "UNREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."	
Number of claimants	681
Amount of claims	$978,000
Amount of awards	112 25
Value of crops destroyed	87,749
Houses destroyed	56
Horses at 150	56
Cattle, 8 cents	1,000
Property of Pro Slavery men	$27,139
Property of Free State men	$55,719
Destroyed by Pro-slavery men	$1,700
Destroyed by Free State men	$1,000

Over and above this large aggregate, the Commissioners express the belief that the entire loss during the wars amounted to $2,000,000. To which must be added, at the lowest calculation, 150 lives, 300 barbarous wounds, 400 law suits, and 300 to 500 negro slaves whose faculties were illuminated by the strife going on around them, and who took advantage of the confusion to strike a bee line for Canada. And as the last ripened fruit of the irrepressible conflict inaugurated by Douglas in 1854, we have the Harper's Ferry affair, which no sane man believes would ever have come to pass if the Missouri Compromise had not been repealed.

The footings of this table make up a heavy responsibility for Stephen A. Douglas. That we do not err in placing it at his door, we adduce these incontrovertible facts. Prior to the year 1854 the policy of the country in the government of the Territories looked to the exclusion of slavery therefrom by law. Though Mr. Douglas has seen fit to deny this in his late copyright essay, we have the evidence of his own. Spt to the fact, as late as March 22, 1858. (*Appendix to the Congressional Globe*; 1st Session, XXXVth Congress, p. 194.)

> "When I entered Congress I found upon the statute books the strictures of a policy to adjust the slavery question and save it sectional agitation by a geographical line, etc. *That policy had its origin at the beginning of this government and had prevailed up to that time.*"

We apprehend no one will hold that the reversal of this policy would have been consummated but for the prodigious efforts put forth by Douglas in 1854 to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Before the passage of the Nebraska bill the voice of the country, to the backward flow of population, spoke thus:

"You may remove to Kansas and Nebraska but you cannot take slaves thither. They are not property outside of State limits and the jurisdiction of local law. You may settle on the public domain with the distinct understanding that you do not curse posterity with slavery." When the Nebraska bill became a law the invitation of Congress to the same class of persons was changed so as to read as follows: "You pro-slavery men, go to Kansas and fasten your institution on the Territory if you can. You free-soilers, go to Kansas and keep slavery out if you are strong enough; and let the hardest fend off. Fight it out! Burn, stab, shoot, rob, ravage till one or the other is subdued or exterminated." Such was the plain language of the Nebraska business—aggravated fourfold by the taunts and threats of the pro-slavery party in Congress, of whom Douglas was chief. Then was the real "irrepressible conflict" inaugurated. The country, North and South, read the language and divined its meaning as clearly as though it were written on the sky, and both hastened to enlist in the invited strife. How faithfully they responded to Mr. Douglas' proposition let the official record of the Kansas Legislature tell.

"KANSAS WORK."

We think we can throw a little light upon the three-times repeated words, "Kansas work," in Gerrit Smith's letter to Osawatomie Brown, of June 4th, 1859—the letter, we mean, said to have been found at Brown's house after the affair of Harper's Ferry.

About the middle of March last, Brown passed through this city having in charge thirteen fugitive slaves from Missouri, *en route* for Canada. Our informant who gives us this fact, says also that Brown spoke of his obligations to Smith for aid in the enterprise in which he was then engaged, and seemed torcible upon him for any assistance which he might require in future endeavors of the same kind. Doubtless Smith's words refer to Capt. Brown's peaceful and bloodless attempts at universal emancipation. We take it that Mr. Smith would not desire to conceal the fact that he is at all times ready to assist in the escape of fugitives, nor that hundreds, perhaps, of hunted and flying men and women are indebted to him for means of deliverance. But that he was a party to Brown's foolish and criminal endeavor at Harper's Ferry, is too improbable for belief. We do not admire or defend his connection with the old man for the purpose first named; but we know him so well that we dare assert that he has never been willing to stain his hands with innocent blood. When his connection with Brown is cleared up and the published letter explained, it will, we doubt not, be found that we have hit the exact truth—that when he sends $200 to Brown "to keep him at his Kansas work;" when his "prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue your Kansas work," and when the liberality of another is lauded because it will "assist in the Kansas work," he conveyed assurances of his willingness to pay for and aid in the escape of fugitives by that mysterious thoroughfare, the stock of which is never quoted on 'Change—the Underground Railroad.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

The official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania have been published from every County in the State, except Venango, which has not yet been received. Without Venango the vote stands as follows:

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

For Thomas E. Cochran, Opposition	178,613
For Richardson L. Wright, Democrat	162,767
Majority for Cochran	17,106

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

For William H. Kemble, Opposition	180,295
For John Rowe, Democrat	162,126
Majority for Kelm	18,154

The returns from Venango will add a trifle to these majorities. The total vote of the State will be about twenty-three thousand less than in 1858, and about one hundred and fifteen thousand less than it was in the Presidential election of 1856.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Judge Crane, recently elected to Congress from the proposed Territory of Nevada, died suddenly from apoplexy a few weeks since.

—Carl Ritter, the great geographer, died at Berlin, on the 28th Sept., aged eighty. He was acknowledged to be the first man of his time in the study to which he devoted his life. It was an intimate friend of the late Baron Humboldt.

—A bill is under consideration in the Legislature of Tennessee, providing that all free persons of color, over eighteen and under fifty years of age, shall either leave the State or go into slavery.

—The Memphis *Appeal* is "satisfied that the great mass of the North will never enter into such a contest" as many panic-stricken journalists are predicting, under the inspiration of the Brown foray. This is a perfectly safe conclusion.

—The *Protestant Churchman* gives the first announcement of the names of the Bishops who voted aye on the motion of Bishop McCoskry to restore Bishop Onderdonk without any conditions. The ayes (report says) were Bishops Otey, Kemper, McCoskry, DeLancey, Chase, Wittingham, and Odenheimer.

—The following letter destroys the last shred of the web of calumny constructed by the Democratic organs out of the falsehood that Gerrit Smith is and has been a Republican.

> To the Ed'r of the N. Y. Tribune:
>
> SIR: In two instances, in denying the assertion of the *Express* that Gerrit Smith was a Republican member of Congress, you have expressed your opinion that I would not be supported. This is a mistake. Mr. Smith did not vote for Fremont. From the very organization of the Republican party, he has steadily and consistently opposed it and its candidates. Personally, he was friendly to Fremont, but he felt that he could not, would not sacrifice principle to vote for him, and he *did not*, as I have heard him repeatedly declare. Respectfully,
>
> Oct. 24, 1859. H. H. GARDINER.
>
> 109 Wall-st., New York.

—The Whigs of Lexington, Missouri, have recently nominated Judge Bates as a Presidential candidate. The Missouri *Democrat* thinks the Opposition Convention of the State will endorse his nomination. But it adds:

> "Yet we feel assured that his candidacy would be altogether contingent on the union of the Opposition. He would instantly retire from the position in which the Whigs and Freesoilers of Missouri will probably place him, unless their action should receive the sanction of the Republican party. His name will not be lent to those, if such there be, who contemplate keeping a third party in the field, or who refuse to admit that the expulsion of the National Democracy from power is the paramount duty of a good citizen in the present critical situation of affairs. He may consent to lead a united host, but never a disaffected division."

—In an article on the Harper's Ferry tragedy, the Philadelphia *North-American and U. S. Gazette*, makes the following truthful comment on the attempt of Democratic journals to make party capital out of it:

> The attempt to make political capital out of such an event is likely to recoil upon those who make it. The men who have embarked so eagerly in that disgraceful work, *drawn equal reprobation with the crim nal conf derates of Brown.* So far as we have seen, *the whole Republican press, with one accord, has denounced the act with as much emphasis as the press of any other party at the North or South.* It is a matter which admits of no division of opinion among right-thinking men, and those who have attempted, with super-serviceable zeal, to get the start by raising a partisan cry, are utterly unworthy of confidence or respect.

—In his recent lecture in Philadelphia, Mr. Giddings retracted a sentiment, the utterance of which lost him many friends at the North. Says *Forney's Press*:

> In concluding his lecture, in doing which he was frequently interrupted by the audience with cries of "Go on," Mr. Giddings said that during his Congressional career he had at times uttered language which afterwards caused him deeply regret. He had said at one time that, when the South was ravaged with the horrors of insurrection, he would laugh at the calamity, and mock when their fear cometh; but he felt free to say that such words were not the feelings of his heart. *He felt the sentiment was false.* As an *abstract principle that might exist to favor blood on rebellion on the part of any class of men.* (Applause.)

Mr. Giddings also, according to the same authority, spoke in the following terms of Gov. Wise, of Virginia:

> In alluding to Mr. Wise, Mr. Giddings spoke in very feeling terms of him, and of the friendly relations that existed between them. There were times when Mr. Wise had treated him with severity, and they had always been the most unfortunate opponents. So, as Col. Forney in his paper of yesterday had passed a eulogy on Mr. Wise, he would merely add a confirmation of those words, and say that Mr. Wise, with a courage worthy of the man, had stood by him in the hour of his need, and had actually defied the rules of the House, by refusing to vote when that House sought to punish Mr. Giddings by an unconstitutional act. (Applause.)

A Question not Answered but Dodged.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The *Times* honors my interrogatories with a reply, which it divides into several heads. First, it states Mr. Douglas' position, placing it in this mild light:

> "On the contrary, he (Douglas) says the Union must assert the right of each State to decide for itself, as far as the people of the several States shall, for themselves determine. As they may be, in spite of the Federal States are allowed to regulate the subject of slavery for themselves, then the Union is safe and secure."

Notwithstanding the furious clamor the *Times* is making against the author of the expression, "irrepressible conflict," there is very little difference on this point between the position of Douglas, as defined by the *Times*, and Seward's as defined by himself. In his famous Rochester speech Mr. S. explicitly said:

> "While I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal Freedom, I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States, each acting within its own jurisdiction, and in due time, in full conformity with their respective Constitutions."

From this it will be seen that Seward refers the solution of the problem of Slavery in the States to *the people of the States themselves*. He differs with Douglas in "believing and hoping that some day the United States will become a land of universal Freedom." Douglas, on the other hand, says that he "don't care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down;" he is perfectly indifferent if all the States and Territories should become cursed with human bondage, provided that a majority of the whites desire it. His doctrine is, that white minorities have no rights which white majorities are bound to regard; and that colored men have no rights which white men are bound to heed. In these respects Seward and Douglas differ; but the Slaves would be Democrats, and have been Democratic because they were thus formed.

But the day of these operations is rapidly passing away. The atrocious and violent Pro-Slavery doctrines proclaimed from the White House and the Supreme Court Room, and bloodily illustrated on the plains of Kansas have produced a reaction. The Northwestern States, with one accord, have arrayed themselves on the side of Freedom; and Administrative power proves impotent to retain its hold upon the Territories. Kansas adopts a Republican Constitution. The first use Minnesota makes of her State sovereignty is to roll up a Republican majority. Oregon is Republican, though illegal appliances defeated her verdict at the last election; and now Nebraska, which they have counted upon as certainly as upon South Carolina, joins the Republican column!

With this change of circumstances we may look for a change of Democratic policy. They will be as anxious now to keep new Territories out, as they have been to get them in. They are already preparing to interpose further obstacles to the admission of Kansas, and will doubtless seek, by similar devices, to banish Nebraska. But it will be unavailing. Those Territories will take their places as Republican States, side by side with all the other States of the Northwest. They therefore will pronounce the most emphatic and effective condemnation of that policy which sought to couple their organization with the base idea of a honored barrier against Slavery, wisely thrown around them thirty years ago.—*Albany Jour.*

Pierce and the Charleston Nomination.

A Concord, (New Hampshire) correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* furnishes the following:

> "In this State, among the wire-pullers, scarcely a doubt is entertained of ex-President Pierce's ultimate success as Charleston. He will have the country in about four weeks, having completed all his plans for future operations. His leading friends have been busy ever since Mr. Buchanan's nomination at Cincinnati, fully resolved on Pierce's re-nomination. Their apparent friendship for Douglas was only an excuse for turning the cold shoulder to the Administration, and his confidential friends will ultimately receive their most damaging blows from the friends of the ex-President, while the latter, and his confidential friends, will swear that he is not a candidate for the office in question. This is an important item in his plans, and the game was so successful in 1852 that too much confidence is given to it now. He is to have no votes until Douglas, Wise, Hunter, Guthrie, Breckenridge, and all other leading candidates shall have been used up, and then a sudden rally is to be made for the ex-President, with a united South leading off in his support, to be backed instantly by all his friends from the Free States, who have been secretly secured as delegates. Mr. Forney will be active for Pierce, as will Gen. C. H. Peaslee, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Caleb Cushing, Sidney Webster, and Col. George of Concord. Gen. Pierce will pass the winter at Bermuda rather than at Madeira, as he can better communicate how much he would take for him. His master replied, "Gabriel, no money would buy you." "But," said Gabriel, his nomination, he will return to this country in May next, landing at Charleston."

An Outrageous Conspiracy—Attempt to Enslave a Family of Free Negroes.

(From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 18.)

Last evening Lieut. Kirby and officers Thier and Priest succeeded in ferreting out a very outrageous conspiracy that had been concocted against the freedom of a family of free negroes. They arrested and lodged in jail the prime movers in the shameless affair.

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CAPT. JOHN E. COOK.

James Redpath furnishes the Boston *Atlas and Bee* the following recollections of Captain John E. Cook, just arrested at Chambersburg, Pa., for his complicity with Brown in the Harper's Ferry affair:

> "There is a Free State boy in town, who has been a spy among the Kickapoo Rangers."
>
> "Yes; by G—, and he's a spy among us, too."

These remarks I heard uttered as I entered the Cincinnati House, in the town of Lawrence, one day, shortly after—before—the destruction of the Free State Hotel, *as a nuisance*, by order of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas.

It was the topic of the day. Parties were formed on the issue of—"Is Cook a friend or a pro-slavery spy?"

I went to see him.

MY FIRST INTRODUCTION TO COOK.

He knew me by reputation, and I entered into conversation with him.

He was dressed in the rough fashion of the period, but his arms, accoutrements and linen—and after one talked with him,—his style of conversation, indicated that he was a young man of wealthy family.

A fair, slim youth of two and twenty, his boasting and incessant talking did not strike me favorably. He had a slight impediment in his speech, and the rapidity with which he talked did not improve it. He told me that he had come from Chicago, where, at the time, he had relatives living; had gone to Lawrenceburgh, and joined (for the purpose of betraying them) the Kickapoo Rangers—the most desperate gang of ruffians and murderers that Missouri ever spewed out over Kansas. He told their plans and—*then returned!*

COOK DISAPPEARS.

What he predicted was fulfilled; his veracity was undoubted. But where was *he?*

We had given him up as lost to us, when he suddenly re-appeared. Lawrence had been sacked, if I mistake not, since his previous visit.

COOK'S RE-APPEARANCE.

His appearance created a renewed agitation. He was before the Hobbs, the celebrated militia company of Lawrence, told further plans of the Rangers, and, above all, a story of his escape, which removed the doubts about him.

The story of Cook's escape, as he told it, was subsequently found to be true.

HIS STORY.

He had been suspected by the Border Ruffian Company, and when he asked permission to visit Kansas City (with the secret intention of going to Lawrence,) a man was sent after him to watch him.

Cook stopped at Kansas City, and went up to Lawrence. The spy, finding that he had gone, returned to Kickapoo and reported the treason.

When Cook went back to Kickapoo, a company meeting was held. A ruffian planted himself before the door of the room, and the spy proceeded to tell his story.

But Cook had already dimly feared and formidably prepared himself for such a result. It was a terrible situation to be in—a hopeless prisoner, to all human appearances, among a gang of thirty of the most villainous cutthroats that God ever permitted to pollute the earth.

Cook sprang up, with his revolver cocked, and a bowie knife in the other hand.

In an instant he was at the door; with the muzzle of his pistol within a yard of the Doorkeeper's mouth.

John E. Cook, unlike his Captain, is *not* a religious man; and I am very much afraid that he uttered profane words as he ordered the door-keeper to move aside.

Whether he did or not, however, the doorkeeper moved. At all events, he made many words to induce even a brave man to get out of the range of a pistol held in the hands of a desperate prisoner. In a few seconds he had disappeared among the brush; and the darkness favoring him—he soon made his way to Lawrence.

This story, told by a young man, unknown to every one, and one, who, by his own admission, had no anti-slavery antecedents—who, if a spy among the Rangers, had gone into that very dangerous business voluntarily, and before he was acquainted with any of the leading Free State men—added to the fact that he was exceedingly egotistical and full of anecdotes of his own heroic deeds, very naturally excited the suspicions of a party among the Stubbs—who boldly proposed to hang him.

CHARLEY LENHART REFRIENDS HIM.

But he suddenly found a friend in the most fearless boy I have ever met—the founder of the Free State guerrillas—and, to this day, (I doubt,) Old Brown was in the field a few days before him; I refer to my lion-hearted friend, Charley Lenhart.

"By G—d" said Charley, "you'll lynch me first!"

These words opened Charley's career in Kansas—a career which was fatal to the hopes of many Southern hirelings; unless, indeed, (which I believe,) man's hopes do not end in the grave!

"I believe he is our friend," said Charley,—"but if he isn't I'll find out. If he will fight for us, I'll see that he has the chance."

He then proposed that five or three of the Stubbs should leave Lawrence on a guerilla tour, and take Cook with them to test his courage. If young Cook had been a coward, I have no doubt he would never have had the chance to go to Harper's Ferry.

* * * * *

Charley was encamped at Blue Mound—a wooded eminence south of Wakarusa, and ten miles from Lawrence. Near the summit of Blue Mound, in the thickest part of the wood, I found the young guerrilla boys lying at their ease. Their horses were tethered at different places in the vicinity of the camp. The only covering they had was an old canvas, (which they had taken from the ruffians,) and which, tied to trees, afforded a protection against rain. Each man had a blanket, rifle, pistol and bowie knife. The side arms were stuck in their belts.

Cook was there. He had been tried and found true. Since the days of Homer—there have ever been exceptions to the rule that barking dogs never bite—he was a most accurate fighting dog; but he barked like a King Charles poodle. He was always boasting.

COOK QUIET FOR A WHILE.

When peace was restored, and the speculation mania began, he entered into a partnership with a person named Bacco, and made a good deal of money by land claim and town speculations. His real estate office was a real curiosity shop. Enter when you pleased, you would usually find him burnishing his armor—for which he had always a fine variety—for the chief furniture of his office consisted of weapons, which were conspicuously displayed on the walls and in the corners. For himself, he was a walking arsenal, even in the days of mutual good feeling.

Cook—to give his character in a few words—is a brave fellow, good hearted, intelligent, reckless, egotistical and querulous.

COOK'S RECENT HISTORY.

I learned, after loaing trace of him for many months, that he had gone to Harper's Ferry. He must have been there for upwards of two years past.

The last news I had of him was from my wife. She was traveling through Indiana on her way to Canada. She met him. A young man, with pistols in his belt and a bowie knife concealed but easily displayed, was declaiming about the Kansas wars to every one around him.

Finally, having exhausted his late listeners, he came into the vicinity of my wife, who asked him about various friends in the Territory. He did not know her—she asked about me.

He was unable to give any definite estimate of my character, but he made an emphatic and important proviso: I was, in his opinion, the rashest and most reckless man he knew.

The Famous Negro Plot of Sixty Years Ago.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The article in Thursday's *Press*, relative to the Southampton Tragedy of 1831, awakens recollections of similar events, of a like character. The following episode, connected with one which occurred at an earlier period, may not be without interest at this time:

About sixty years ago, it was discovered that in the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, a plot had been devised by the colored people to spread slaughter and devastation among the whites. Three negroes had been seen by their master riding out of his stable yard. To a man sufficient to create alarm. On their return, the then absconding blacks were tried by the court of three planters. Though no direct evidence was adduced, yet enough was elicited to induce the belief that there had been an extensive combination formed for dreadful purposes. The Governor of Virginia offered the sum of $10,000, and the gentlemen of the city of Richmond $10,000 more, as a reward to any one who would give information of the head of this project, but no one was inspired with the secret.

A few days after the $20,000 reward was offered, a little African boy came into a grocery store in Richmond, and asked for a quart of rum. The grocer asked him for whom he wanted it. He said, for his uncle Gabriel.

That African, when twenty-one years of age, had asked no other boon but much he would take for him. His master replied, "Gabriel, no money would buy you." "But," said Gabriel, his nomination, he will return to this country in May next, landing at Charleston."

An Outrageous Conspiracy—Attempt to Enslave a Family of Free Negroes.

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A Steamboat to Run One Hundred Miles an Hour!

The following letter was written in reply to a note from many of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo:

> GENTLEMEN:—I will, with great pleasure, comply with the request therein expressed; and in doing so shall endeavor to establish, amongst others, the following propositions:
>
> First, That steamers may be constructed that can be made to run more than one hundred miles the hour.
>
> Second, That they will be so strong and steady that the greatest ocean forces will not endanger their safety, nor much disturb their equilibrium. Sea sickness will be impossible.
>
> Third, That the economy of their movements will be such as to reduce the cost of travel and transportation thereby, to less than one-fifth of their present ordinary rates.
>
> Fourth, That when light, they need not draw more than fourteen feet; and when loaded with a very large amount of freight and passengers, and with fuel enough for a voyage around the world, they need not draw more than about 22 feet.
>
> Fifth, That as a war ship, one of these would be an overmatch for all existing navies.
>
> I also intend to exhibit and explain a working model of a paddle wheel, of very simple construction, for steamers, that is thought by engineers and machinists to afford a perfect solution of the difficulties that attend the operation of all existing wheels for steamers, both paddle and propeller.
>
> I shall also explain a method, inexpensive in ships of this construction, but perfectly effective, of condensing their steam by surface condensation, by the aid of which fresh water may be fed to marine boilers, and all the advantages of both the condensing and locomotive engines combined be obtained.
>
> These facts of the wheel and condenser are not indispensable to the results first mentioned—but strongly auxiliary.
>
> As questions of local interest particularly, I shall show that a moderate expense, steamers may be built for our lakes that can easily attain a velocity of not less than fifty miles the hour, that will be safe and steady, economical in their movements, as compared with our existing steamers, and that can, at a draught of about eight feet, carry three thousand tons of freight and three thousand passengers.
>
> I shall also show that a full load of freight can be placed on board, or unloaded, and without injury, and at all expense, in less than one hour; and that vessels of this construction may be made simple contrivance for winter use, be made to run all winter, and not be seriously incommoded, nor impeded, nor at all endangered by ice.
>
> As the proofs which sustain these facts are simple, and, I believe, have never failed to carry conviction, the *velocity* of which we have fully examined them, I doubt not but I shall be able to make them understood by those who may deem them worthy of their attentive consideration.
>
> As the expenses to which you allude will necessarily be considerable, I have concluded to follow your suggestion, and charge a small admission fee.
>
> These expositions will be given at St. James' Hall on the evening of the 28th, 29th, and 31st, inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.
>
> I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
>
> ROLLIN GERMAIN.

Singular Attempt at Robbery in St. Louis.

For three or four days past it has been known in certain quarters that an attempt has been made to enter the State Saving Institution, corner of Vine and Main streets, by an entrance through the Vine street sewer, and an effort to tunnel through the rock that forms the foundation of the building. The matter has not been published, and has been kept comparatively quiet for the sake of the capture of the party now engaged in it. As the burglarious attempt seems to have been abandoned, we see no reason why the public should not be apprized of the circumstances.

On Friday night last the private watchman of the Bank heard an unusual noise, apparently coming from the rear part of the building adjoining. The noise was that of some one pecking against rock with a hammer or drill. It was first noticed about nine o'clock and ceased at eleven. The next morning inquiry was made if there had been any one at work in the cellar of the building adjacent to the Bank, and when it was known that there had not been, it was concluded immediately that the picking referred to proceeded from beneath the vault; and in all probability was occasioned by burglars who designed breaking into the safe of the Bank, but had made a wrong calculation and set to work too far to the south. Inquiry was then informed of what had taken place, and at night a large force was detailed at the outlets of different sewers for several squares up and down from Vine street, in order, if possible, to secure the rascals (in the event of their returning) when they should quit work. The same night the noises were again heard, apparently more distinctly than before, but the officers stationed at the mouths of the sewers discovered nothing. Since then the singular undertaking seems to have been abandoned, the burglars having perhaps got wind of the fact that their operations were not unknown; but the affair is wrapped in the dark as at first.—*St. Louis Republican*, 26th.

☞ Have you found a verdict? said a Judge to the foreman of a jury. No, your honor, we have buried in every corner of the room, and there isn't one there.

Dry Goods.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

From Auction.

T. B. CARTER

Has received during the past week large additions to his stock of

FALL DRY GOODS,

making it very attractive and complete in every department.

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE NOW OFFERED IN

Silks, Robes, Poplins, Ottomans,

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES,

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

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CLOAKS, CLOTHS,

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

TABLE LINENS, &c., &c.

PRICES LOW—TERMS CASH.

136 Lake Street.

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Great Carpet Hall.

135 & 137 LAKE-ST., UP STAIRS.

Hollister & Wilkins,

Have on sale a large and superior assortment of

MEDALLION, WILTON, TAPESTRY-VELVETS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and STAIR

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Window Shades and Curtain Goods

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FURNISHING GOODS:

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AND PILLOW CASING,

TABLE LI EN, NAPKINS,

TOWELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,

Upholstering Goods,

OF ALL KINDS.

Mattresses, Lounges,

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Our long established business enables us to offer

BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES

than any similar house in the North-west.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

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DOUBLE, SINGLE AND SPLIT

Shetland Wool, &c.

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Ladies', Children's and Misses' Woolen Hosiery

Of the best quality for first class city trade.

New and Desirable designs in Canvas and Soled Slippers in Worsted and Chenille.

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Including ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

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Lake Street.

BE-DRUGGED AND
CITIZENS OF CHICAGO,

WATER CURE.—

Special Notices.

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oc31d3m

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Press & Tribune.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to a Catholic School of Ireland—Appearance of Teachers—Recess—Size of the School and Divisions—Pandemonium—Strong Catholicism—Scholarship and Training—Monitorial System—Opposition to the National School System—Its Future.

LIMERICK, IRELAND, Sept. 22, 1859.

Having seen the lions of Limerick, I thought I would look up one of its Catholic institutions, and hence inquired the way to a Monk's school. In a city where the relation of Catholic to Protestants is as fifteen to one, it is easy to find Catholic schools; and so to Sexton street I went, and halted before a plain, two-story building, with a large gravelled yard around, where could be heard the voices of hundreds of boys at play. It was just recess time, and a large part of the school were at their sports. Two or three of the Monks or Brothers were in the yard, dressed in alpaca coats that came to their heels, and having on the funny four-cornered hats worn by many orders in the Catholic Church, from priest to monk. I inquired of one of those young men if I could see the school. He seemed to look at me ungraciously and somewhat distrustfully, and replied that the Superior was not then in the building. Perhaps you can show me the school then, I rejoined. He turned me over to another brother, who was much more gracious in his manner, and who, although with a pair of lustreless eyes, had a smiling, pleasant face. He took me up to his room, which was large and airy, with Catholic emblems—both pictures and statuary around the walls, and excellent drawings from nature and art besides. The latter were all wrought by the pupils themselves, who were evidently taught with great thoroughness in this branch. The Brother told me, subsequently, that drawing was a passion with all the boys, and that permission to draw was all that was required to stimulate them to study during the progress of the ordinary school exercises.

When I went in it was recess time, and some of the boys had gone to the yard, and some remained in the room, and there they played and romped to their heart's content, running, scuffling, leaping over benches, and shouting. It was with difficulty that I could hear what the Master said to me. He seemed to be a little ashamed of the disorder, and occasionally sprung a simple watchman's rattle to enforce stillness, but it was only gained for a minute. I never saw worse order in any backwoods school of America. Yet here were five hundred and fifty scholars in the building, distributed in rooms containing about eighty-five each, and the aggregate of noise, you may imagine, was not inconsiderable. During the recitations which followed the recess, the disorder was frightful; the master gave his entire attention to the work of instruction, while all over the school-room the boys were laughing, whispering, playing, climbing over benches, tossing caps to the ceiling, and such like tricks, known singly to all my readers, but scarcely ever seen combined at one time in any school. Tradition and pictures record such things to have once been; but go to Ireland, and you shall find them in real existence. Occasionally the Brother would come to a consciousness that all was not right, and then the rattle would snap, a lull of a moment would ensue, and then, away, noise, fun and wild disorder again.

I went through the other rooms and found the same scenes, but not such a complete abandonment of system and order as in the first. In one room the master was giving a little lecture on geography, and the boys there were very attentive, though with a kind of wild attention, climbing up on one another's backs when a picture was shown, but yet not giving way to conscious levity. This room contained as fine specimens of boyhood as I have ever seen. Though thoroughly Irish, they had clear complexions, sparkling eyes and great animation of countenance. Irish boys at home as with us are remarkable for brilliant, early development; but they do not hold it; they flash for a few years and their light is gone; the promise of childhood is not fulfilled.

From this room I passed to others, and saw the six departments and the five hundred and fifty pupils. Of course there is not a Protestant in the school; and the Catholicism is of the strongest kind. Those who are not the most devoted and determined Catholics send to the National Schools, where religion is kept in the back-ground, and where no religious instruction is given during many of the hours of the daily session. I have already referred to the lustreless eyes of the monk, and though many of them seemed men of some determination and force, yet they were widely different from Yankee schoolmasters, quick, bright and enthusiastic.

So far as the scholarship of the boys was concerned there was nothing striking except the patient care with which they had been taught. There was no attempt to display the school, things took their common course, and it is fair to say that with much blundering, there was capacity of thought and a determination on the part of the teachers to awaken it. The scholars were as a whole, nearly as well instructed as those of corresponding age in several but our own very best schools.

The method of teaching in this institution, as in many of the schools in this country, is the monitorial. A lesson is assigned, and after a certain time it is heard, some of the best boys have it, perhaps ten out of a class of eighty. These ten on signifying that they are prepared are called to the master to recite. During their recital the less forward boys continue their studies. At its close, these ten hear all who are then ready, taking little classes of two or three each, and those who pass their examination at once go to the master, who examines them singly and then details them to monitorial duty. Thus the master, in turn, hears each boy recite the whole lesson, the monitors have it thoroughly stamped into their memories by hearing others, any yet they are so guarded by the plan that they cannot let off their fellow playmates cheaply; each boy recites the lesson twice, excepting the first monitors, who only recite to the master, and thus when it is learned it can hardly be forgotten. This is an admirable plan, and could be used effectively, I think, in many American schools.

I found that a feeling of opposition to the National school system was very strong in the minds of the brothers, and that they were very anxious that Government should make separate grants, of money to the various churches in proportion to their numbers and let the religion of each be taught in the different schools. A very interesting chapter in the history of Ireland is now being written, but it would take more space than I can allow in the balance of this letter to state it properly. Let me only say that that grand scheme of improving Ireland by establishing mixed schools, neutral in their character, which has now entered into the happiest results, is in the greatest peril. The National School system is now assailed on two sides—that of the Church of England and that of the Church of Rome. The former has always been bitterly opposed to it—the latter its warmest friend. But now the hierarchy of Rome is changing its attitude to it and becoming as hostile as before it has been friendly—and now it is the Presbyterians and Dissenters alone who give it an unqualified support. But the full statement of these things would require a long letter of itself, and to-day I must pass it by. Let me only say, in closing, that this is now the thought and the talk of Ireland; the Church of England is struggling to gain its point and have its own sectional schools established by grant of public money; the Roman Catholic bishops have just taken a great step in the same direction, and will shortly demand the same thing; and all depends upon this, in the future development of education in Ireland, whether Parliament will yield and let the present system of mixed education, or a secular and not sectional basis, pass away, and the triumph of sectional schools secured. MACCAROON.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—An English missionary, now in Sumatra, lately wrote home that "he had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was baked."

—The Irish deputation have collected $4,000 in New York for the evangelization of the destitute portions of Ireland, and the amount is likely to be much increased.

—A Southern Methodist paper has a correspondent who says:

"I once heard a 'hard-shell' Baptist preacher say that he sinned every day without feeling the least condemnation for it, but, on the contrary, he felt that it was good for him to sin, because it made him feel his dependence upon God, and kept him humble."

DRESSING THE HAIR.—The prevailing mode of arranging the hair for young ladies, styled a l'Imperatrice, is now slightly modified. The hair is parted down the middle of the forehead, arranged in rich bandeaus, and then wound around the head in a double plait, forming a diadem; on the back of the head is placed a velvet bow with long ends.

CAPE COD HARD TO BEAT.—Mrs. Winslow, of Brewster, has gathered this fall from about three acres of land in Harwich, 213 barrels of cranberries, for which she received Curtis & Co.'s check for $2,343. We think there is many a thousand ton ship that has not paid to her owners the past year so much net profit as Mrs. Winslow's three acres of land.—Boston Journal.

—Mr. H. H. Poole, who was sent by the English Foreign Office to the Dead Sea, to search for nitre, which was reported to occur there, has returned without success. The region of Sodom and Gomorrah will not furnish one of the most essential sinews of war, and the price of saltpetre is likely to be kept up in spite of the peace.

A SWARM OF BEES LET LOOSE IN A DEPOT.—A few days ago a man from Illinois passed through Cleveland, on the railroad, with one hundred and ten cases of bees, on the way to California. While the boxes were being conveyed from the Toledo to the C. and T. train, one of them fell off the truck and burst open, and in an instant the air was filled with the buzzing insects. The depot being crowded with passengers, quite a commotion was excited by the pointed attentions of the bees.

—The invention of bells is attributed to Polonius, Bishop of Nola, Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning; they were first put up at Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the 11th century, and later, it was the custom to baptise them in the churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1078. It was rung at eight in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fires and candles. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bellmen were first appointed in London in 1556, to ring the band cry out at night, "Take care of your fire and candle; be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

—In 1718, the Boston News Letter, which been printed on a half sheet of foolscap, was enlarged so as to require a whole sheet. The publisher naively remarked that it is impossible "with half a sheet in the week to carry on all Publick News of Europe, though perto all those of Great Britain, Ireland, our own and our neighboring provinces have been fully inserted. He was now thirteen months behind with his Foreign News, and to make all new, he used to be old," he resolved to print a whole sheet every week. What would our readers think of waiting fourteen months, fourteen days or fourteen hours, even, for their foreign news?

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—Night before last a party of twenty-eight negroes arrived in this city from Virginia, where they had been emancipated. They at first intended going farther west to buy land, but have since concluded to remain in this locality. These negroes were the property of Mrs. Shackleford, of Lynchburg, Va., now five years deceased, who provided that at the end of five years after her decease (during which time the negroes should be hired out to the best advantage) they should be taken to some Free State, where the proceeds of their labor should be paid into their hands by the agent. Their pay for five years' work is about $50 apiece. The agent started from Virginia with fifty, that being the entire number, and having left twenty-two at some point between here and Wheeling, the remaining twenty-eight were brought to this city.—Columbus (O.) Fact, 20th.

CIDER-MAKING WITHOUT PRESSING.—It is stated that a man at Parkersburg, Va., is successful in making cider by the following process: He grinds the apples, and fills casks with one end open, the bottom having some sticks and straw, like a leach-tub for ashes. On the pomace he pours as much water as it would yield juice by pressure, and that displaces the juice and sends it to the bottom, from which, after two days, it is drawn by opening the faucet, and as the cider is heavier than water, it runs off a first pure. The pomace, too, having an affinity for water, absorbs that, which displaces the natural juice, and leaves the pomace quite tasteless. This process may be useful to persons who have a few apples and no cider-press.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The total number of students in all the departments of the University at Cambridge is 839. There are 15 resident graduates, 21 divinity students, 75 scientific students (exclusive of the resident graduates and members of the other professional schools, who attended the scientific lectures,) 140 medical and 166 law students. The undergraduates number 421. There are 107 Seniors, 84 Juniors, 112 Sophmores and 128 Freshmen. To the several departments of the University the State of Massachusetts sends 518 students, of whom 147 are from Boston and 64 from Bainbridge; New York sends 55; Maine, 22; New Hampshire, 54; Vermont, 12; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 11; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 23; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 8; District of Columbia, 3; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 5; Alabama, 4; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 8; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 10; Louisiana, 4; Kentucky, 9; Tennessee, 2; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 6; and California 1. There are also 15 from the British provinces, 1 from Jamaica, 1 from France, 3 from the Sandwich Islands, 1 from Fayal, 1 from Yucatan, 1 from Panama, and 1 from Prussia.

A CANADA ITEM.—About two years since there lived in one of the Southern States, a slaveholder, who had on his plantation a woman with three children, whose father he was. Becoming somewhat embarrassed and fearing his slaves would be levied upon for debts that he owed, he brought this woman and his children to Windsor. Arriving at Windsor, he purchased a house and lot, settled them upon it, and went back to the South. Soon after his arrival there, his property (?) as he feared, was taken from him, and about six months since he returned to Windsor, and is of old—proceeded to live with the woman he had made free. A day or two since the mother of the little ones was chastising one of them, and the father interfered. The "freed slave" not admiring his style of doing business raised an ax, and he slapped her over the face several times. This was a little too much, and the father was arrested at the suit of the mother, taken before a Magistrate yesterday at Windsor, and fined three dollars for assault and battery. He paid the fine, and thinks of going South again, with a bad idea of "free niggers."

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[se5-a813-3m]

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54 - - LA[KE] STREET. - - 54,
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THIS IS THE OLD STAND,
Three Doors West of W. M. Ross & Co's Dry Goods Emporium.
Our Stock is New,
Bought Cheap, and we will sell at
Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered.
All are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
PACKARD & BULL,
se7 a841 3m 175 Lake street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
L. DODGE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY
Organized July 1, 1859. Office and Manufactory, corner of State and Washington Streets.
DIRECTORS:
O. SHERMAN | J. H. WILSON | G. W. PRICKETT.
Have formed a Joint Stock Company, under the general law of the State, with capital of $50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing Marble in all its branches.

Wholesale Houses.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
New York and Boston Prices.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
IN CHAMBERS 42 LAKE STREET.
Over their Dry Goods Department, have a heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, direct from the most popular manufacturers, comprising goods of the most desirable styles and qualities, adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, all of which will be sold at prices that will
Defy Competition!
Either in this or Eastern markets, and the goods warranted to give satisfaction.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42 . . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 42
au1 a290 3m

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP,"
meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.
We present this Invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility, having used it for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, and by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it. The accompanying certificates, which are but a fair sample of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supersede, for Children and Youth, the old style, and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two thirds in the expense of shoes.
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes and are authorised to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.,
59 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie grass, and is especially adapted to Miners use, and all trades which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c,
Benedict & Farnam
HAVE REMOVED TO
59 . . LAKE STREET . . . 59.
Were they offer to good prompt paying customers a large and desirable stock of the above goods on favorable terms and at low prices.
J. BENEDICT..... [se1 a851 3m] ..... E. T. FARNAM.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At Wholesale.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
189 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.
Are now prepared for the Fall Trade, with an unusually large stock of goods suited to the Western Trade, which will be sold for cash, or prompt pay, at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. The attention of Western Merchants is called to our stock of MEN'S KIP, CALF, AND THICK BOOTS, of our own manufacture and warranted. Ladies, Misses and Children's Work, from our manufactory in Brighton, Maine.
In this class of goods we can furnish styles and qualities which cannot be found elsewhere in this market; and in prices we can give our customers the benefit of the profit and commissions usually paid to jobbers at the East. We can also, in these goods, furnish ANY SIZES which may be desired, giving a great advantage to those who are "sorting up" their stock. We are Agents for
Mitchell's Copper Tipped Boots and Shoes.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock.
au9 a345 3m WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

GEO. E. CONGDON,
Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
33 LAKE STREET,
Cor. Wabash ave., (up-stairs,) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Would invite the attention of country dealers to his stock of Boots and Shoes for
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Comprising a full assortment of Men's Double and Half Double Sole French Calf, Kip and Stogy Boots and Brogans. Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heavy and Fine Work of Eastern manufacture.
I am also manufacturing expressly for the Western Trade, a Prime Custom-Made
CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOT.
All of which I will sell VERY LOW for Cash, or to prompt paying men on short time. se1-a44-3m

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap6 ly

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1859.
We have now in store a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Comprising all varieties suited to Country and City Trade, to which we would call the attention of Western Merchants.
We are prepared to supply the trade with
Work of the Best Quality,
ON FAVRABLE TERMS AND AT LOW PRICES.
Dealers who have heretofore made their purchases in Eastern markets, or intend doing so, are invited to examine our stock and convince themselves, as we now assure them,
That we are able to compete fully with New York or Boston Jobbers.
We are agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
No. 28. LAKE STREET. No. 28.
[au13 a121 3m]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to that
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-ly-c756
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
my5-ly-d189 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 25....Lake street, Chicago, Ill....No. 25
We would respectfully call the attention of city and country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of our CELEBRATED CUSTOM MADE PATNA KIP, A CALF, and GRAIN WATER PROOF BOOTS; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
Of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and to Prompt Paying Trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER
Warehouse.
BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.,
33 - - - Lake Street. - - - 33
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made
BOOTS AND SHOES.
suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses, and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only for cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices.
se29-a849-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.—
Low Rents, Low Prices.
PEARSON & DANA,
134 LAKE STREET,
Having re-leased the OLD STAND at about one third of the former Rent, are now offering
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-d313-6m

Wholesale Houses.

1859 Autumn Trade. 1859
Low Prices Win!
PEAKE, MARSH & DeLONG,
30 . . . LAKE STREET . . . 30
Will offer at wholesale throughout the season to prompt paying customers a very large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
At the Lowest Prices that close buying and small expenses will admit of. It has been our policy always to offer Good Goods at Low Prices, which we are able to do by conducting business on small expenses and selling to a carefully selected paying trade.
Good men will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our stock embraces large lines of the favorite brands of
Heavy Domestics,
As well as FINE DRESS and FANCY GOODS, and is kept fresh by constant additions and an active trade.
au16-a140-4m

HONORE, HALL & CO.,
51 . . . Lake Street 51
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Builder's Hardware,
Railroad Furnishing,
Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels,
Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c.
Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work. se15 a462-3m

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTLER,
16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " " "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
500 " " Juniata—assorted.
300 " " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin, Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au4 a364-ly

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 South Water St., Chicago.
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their Stock now in store for the Fall trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of

Broadcloths,	Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins,	President "
Velvet Vestings,	Castor "
Matalaise "	Satinets, of all kinds,
Grenadine "	Canada Greys,
Valentia "	Sheep's "
Coating Cloths,	Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans,	Devon Kerseys,

TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety.
☞ An examination of our stock is solicited.
au29-a358-3m

1859 Fall Trade. 1859
We are in receipt of our usual Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,
TO WHICH
The Attention of the Trade is Invited.
Barrett, King & Co.
No. 27..........LAKE STREET..........No. 27
au26

CLOTHING.—
1859....FALL TRADE....1859.
H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Are now receiving their Stock
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which they offer to the trade at fair prices.
se1 a373 2m

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.
[mh16]

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS,
Have now in store a fresh and extensive stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Comprising full lines of seasonable goods of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, specially adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES,
To cash and prompt paying customers.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42 . . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 42.
se1 a289 3m

1859. Fall Goods. 1859.
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake-st., (up-stairs), and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave.
Beg leave to offer to the
CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME TRADE
At Low Prices
A large and well-selected stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Both Foreign and Domestic;
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
WOOLEN, YARNS AND HOSIERY, HOODS,
and a great variety of articles adapted to the
FALL TRADE.
The especial attention of Close Buyers to our varied and unsurpassed assortment of Seasonable and Desirable Goods is respectfully solicited. au27-a354-3m

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50	hhds	Muscavado Sugar,	
125	do	Porto Rico	do
70	do	New Orleans	do
300	bbls	Chicago Refined Sugar,	
350	do	New York do	do
75	bags	Old Governm't Java Coffee,	
125	do	Laguira Coffee,	
350	do	Rio	do
25	do	Mocha	do
100	bbls	New Orleans Molasses,	
100	do	Cuba	do
75	do	Sugar House Syrup,	
100	do	Golden	do
75	do	Portland	do
300	hlf chests	Green and Black Tea	
150	bx	Sawyer's White Erasive Soap	
100	do	Jesse Oakley's do	do
300	do	A 1 Palm Soap,	
300	do	Star Candles,	
49	do	Sterine	do
49	do	Mould	do
150	bbls	Smoking Tobacco,	
120	do	Chewing	do
215	butts	do	do
150	fancy caddies	do	do
110	M	Imported Cigars,	
50	jars	Maccaboy Snuff,	
275	boxes	Oswego Starch,	
25	bags	Pepper,	
25	do	Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,	
25	cases	A 1 Nutmegs,	
49	tcs	Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia	
75	bxs	Prime Codfish,	
175	hf bbls	A 1 White Fish,	
199	boxes	Scaled Herring,	
175	do	A 1	do
194	bags	Dried Apples,	
25	bbls	Zante Currants,	
196	boxes	Layer Raisins,	
575	do	M. R.	do
98	hf bxs	do	do
200	coils	Manilla and Jute Rope,	
475	reams	Wrapping Paper,	
275	bales	do	Twine,
112	bbls	Pure Cider Vinegar,	
120	do	Dairy Salt,	
250	boxes	Pipes.	

For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
oc9-ly 153 South Water Street.

Corporation Notices.

CITY OF CHICAGO.
City Collector's Office, October 11th, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that the following warrants are in my hands for collection:
Warrant 316, South—For gravelling South street from the roadway of State street to the roadway of the Archer Road.
Warrant 317, South—For extending Liberty street, 66 feet wide through the centre of the tract of land known as the "Harrington tract," in the centre of the blocks between Twelfth and North streets, from State street East to a line which will intersect a line run in a straight Southerly direction to the West line of Indiana Avenue.
Warrant 318, South—for extending Springer street, from its present Western terminus to Clark street, of the width and in a straight line with that part of Springer street already opened.
Warrant 319, South—For filling Ringgold Place from the West line of Douglas Avenue westward 80 ft.; also Douglas Avenue from the North line of Ringgold Place southward one hundred and eighty two feet.
Warrant 320, South—For the extension of Palo Alto and Monterey streets in a straight Easterly direction from Douglas Avenue to Lake Michigan, 66 feet wide each.
Warrant 321, South—For sidewalk on both sides of Flanel street from Archer Road to Wentworth Avenue.
Warrant 322, South—For sidewalk on North side of Old street, from State street to South Branch of River.
Warrant 323, South—For sidewalk on East side of Wabash Avenue from Hubbard Court to Peck Court.
Warrant 324, South—For sidewalk on West side of Clark street, from Harrison street to Polk street.
Warrant 325, South—For sidewalk on West side of State street, from Lake street to Harrison street.
Warrant 326, South—For sidewalk on South side of Polk street, from State street to Edina Place.
Warrant 327, South—For sidewalk on West side of Wells street, from Washington street to Madison street.
Warrant 328, South—For sidewalk on North side of Jackson street, from Clark street to Griswold street.
Warrant 329, South—For sidewalk on West side of Calumet Avenue from Ringgold Place to Monterey street.
Warrant 330, South—For sidewalk on North side of Morton street, from Calumet Avenue to Prairie Avenue.
Warrant 331, South—For sidewalk on South side of Commerce street, from State street to Archer Road.
Warrant 332, South—For sidewalk on West side of Butterfield street, from Old street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 333, South—For sidewalk West side of Clark street from North street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 334, South—For sidewalk on both sides of State street, from Twelfth street to Archer Road.
Warrant 335, South—For sidewalk on East side of Dearborn street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 336, South—For sidewalk on South side of Bridge street, from Grove street to Lasalle street.
Warrant 337, South—For sidewalk on East side of Edina Place, from Harrison street to Taylor street.
Warrant 338, South—For sidewalk on South side of Butterfield street, from Archer Road to South street.
Warrant 339, South—For sidewalk on West side of Purple street, from Archer Road to Grove street.
Warrant 340, South—For sidewalk on South side of Harmon Court, from State street to Wabash Avenue.
Warrant 341, South—For sidewalk on South side of Commerce street, from Archer Road to Stewart Avenue.
Warrant 342, South—For sidewalk on East side of Buffalo street, from Polk street to Taylor street.
Warrant 343, South—For sidewalk on West side of Franklin street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 431, West—For grading DeKoven street, from the centre of Halsted street to the centre of Beach street.
Warrant 432, West—For graveling Canal street, from North line of Washington street to North line of Van Buren street.
Warrant 433, West—For sidewalk on North side of Washington Avenue, from Reuben street to Centre street.
Warrant 434, West—For sidewalk on South side of Fulton street, from Pool street to Sheldon street.
Warrant 435, West—For sidewalk on South side of Mitchell street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 436, West—For sidewalk on West side of Morgan street, from Washington street to Lake street.
Warrant 437, West—For sidewalk on South side of Milwaukee Avenue, from Reuben street to Wood street.
Warrant 438, West—For sidewalk on South side of Washington Avenue, from Reuben street to Wood street.
Warrant 439, West—For sidewalk on East side of Elizabeth street, from Kinzie street to Owen street.
Warrant 440, West—For sidewalk on West side of Cornelia street, from Lake street to Owen street.
Warrant 441, West—For sidewalk on East side of Reuben street, from Madison street to Chicago Avenue.
Warrant 442, West—For sidewalk on West side of Robey street, from Lake street to Harrison street.
Warrant 443, West—For sidewalk on north side of Fulton street, from Morgan street to Elizabeth street.
Warrant 444, West—For sidewalk on east side of Wood street, from Lake street to Chicago avenue.
Warrant 445, West—For sidewalk on west side of Reuben street, from Lake street to Division street.
Warrant 446, West—For sidewalk on north side of Fulton street, from Reuben street to Centre street.
Warrant 447, West—For sidewalk on both sides of Kramer street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 448, West—For sidewalk on both sides of Dousold street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 449, West—For sidewalk on west side of Sholto street, from Eleventh street to Taylor street.
Warrant 450, West—For sidewalk on north side of Polk street, from Blue Island avenue to Tucker street.
Warrant 451, West—For sidewalk on both sides of Lake street, from Robey street to City Limits.
Warrant 452, West—For sidewalk on east side of Green street, from Jackson street to Adams street.
Warrant 453, West—For sidewalk on north side of Jackson street, from Halsted street to Peoria street.
Warrant 454, West—For sidewalk on east side of Peoria street, from Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 455, West—For sidewalk on west side of Halsted street, from Maxwell street to Wright street.
Warrant 456, West—For sidewalk on east side of Wood street, from Lake street to Madison street.
Warrant 457, West—For sidewalk on west side of Wood street, from Madison street to Washington street.
Warrant 458, West—For sidewalk on west side of Johnson street, from Twelfth street to Maxwell street.
Warrant 459, West—For sidewalk on west side of Peoria street, from Randolph street to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 460, West—For sidewalk on west side of Robey and Ashland streets, from Madison street to Lake street.
Warrant 461, West—For sidewalk on both sides of Adams street, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 462, West—For sidewalk on east side of the Southwestern Plank Road, from Van Buren street to Madison street.
Warrant 463, West—For sidewalk on west side of Paulina street, from Chicago avenue to Owen street.
Warrant 464, West—For sidewalk on south side of Williams street, from Blue Island avenue to Throop street.
Warrant 465, West—For sidewalk on north side of Twelfth street, from Morgan street to Halsted street.
Warrant 466, West—For sidewalk on north side of Catharine street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 467, West—For sidewalk on north side of Meagher street, from Canal street to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 468, West—For sidewalk on north side of Bunker street, from Clinton street to Desplaines street.
Warrant 167, North—For widening Indiana street in front of lot eight, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, so that the same shall correspond to and be of the same width as said Indiana street on each side of said block; also, for widening the alley running east and west through the centre of said block so that the same shall be of the uniform width of 18 feet.
Warrant 168, North—For graveling North Clark street, from north line of Chicago avenue to north line of North avenue.
Warrant 169, North—For grading, curbing and gravelling Rush street, from north line of North Water street to south curb line of Chicago avenue.
Warrant 170, North—For graveling Michigan street, from the west line of St. Clair street to the north line of planked roadway of North Water street; also, the width at St. Clair street, from the north line of Michigan street to the roadway of North Water street 30 feet wide.
Warrant 171, North—For sidewalk on south side of Clybourne avenue, from North avenue to Sheffield avenue.
Warrant 172, North—For sidewalk on west side of Mohawk street, from Clybourne avenue to North avenue.
Warrant 173, North—For sidewalk on east side of Chicago avenue from Clark street to the Chicago River.
Warrant 174, North—For sidewalk on both sides of Burling street, from North avenue to Willow street.
Warrant 175, North—For sidewalk on both sides of Pleasant street, from Vedder street to Division street.
Warrant 176, North—For sidewalk on east side of Franklin street, from North avenue to Green street.
Warrant 177, North—For sidewalk on east side of Orchard street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 178, North—For sidewalk on both sides of St. Michael street, from Wisconsin street to North avenue.
Warrant 179, North—For sidewalk on both sides of Haines street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 180, North—For sidewalk on east side of Franklin street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.
Warrant 181, North—For sidewalk on east side of Clark street, from Chicago avenue to City Cemetery.
Warrant 182, North—For sidewalk on south side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 183, North—For sidewalk on east side of Mohawk street, from Clybourne avenue to North avenue.
Warrant 184, North—For sidewalk on north side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 185, North—For sidewalk on east side of Larrabee street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 186, North—For sidewalk on west side of Grace street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 187, North—For sidewalk on west side of Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 188, North—For sidewalk on both sides of Mohawk street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 189, North—For sidewalk on east side of Hawthorne street, from Larrabee street to Division street.
Warrant 190, North—For sidewalk on south side of Willow street, from Larrabee street to Orchard street.
Warrant 191, North and West—For widening the North Branch of the Chicago River so as to afford a channel of fifty feet on the bottom and no less than seventy-five feet at low water mark.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said Assessments. A. F. C. MUELLER,
oc11 a873-5od City Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, October 26, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioner appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars upon the real estate in the West Division deemed benefitted by Planking and sewering the alley in Lot 6, block 24, School Section Addition to Chicago, has completed his assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections in writing, in my office on or before Monday, the 7th day of November, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
oc26 10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.
A description of the real estate in the West Division of the city of Chicago, deemed benefited by Planking and Sewering the Alley through Lot 6 in Block 24, School Section Addition to Chicago, with the valuation thereof, and the sums of money severally assessed thereon for benefits, by the Commissioner, to-wit:
SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Name of Owner	S.Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Val'n.	Ass'mt.
Roswell Carter	1	5&6	24	$4,000	$75 00
J E Throop	1	5&6	24	4,000	15 10
S Wayman	2	5&6	24	5,000	18 90
Mrs. Scott	6	5&6	24	1,000	20 00
Total					$150 00

CITY OF CHICAGO.
City Collectors Office, September 30th, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:
Warrant No. 311, South—For grading and paving Haddock Place from Clark street to Lasalle street.
Warrant No. 312, South—For grading, curbing and gravelling Michigan avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.
Warrant No. 313, South—For curbing and gravelling Twelfth-street, from the east line of State street to the east curb of Michigan avenue.
Warrant No. 314, South—For extending Indiana avenue from North street, in a straight northerly direction, to the north line of the contemplated eastern terminus of Liberty street, as ordered by the Common Council, March 28th, 1859.
Warrant No. 315, South—For constructing sixty-five Culverts.
Warrant No. 426, West—For grading the south half of North avenue from the north branch of Chicago river to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant No. 427, West—For grading Harrison street from the South Western plank road west to the city limits.
Warrant No. 428, West—For grading and macadamizing Chicago avenue from Chicago avenue bridge to the roadway of Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant No. 429, West—For grading Roby street from Madison street to Harrison street.
Warrant No. 430 West—For opening an alley fourteen [14] feet wide, running north and south through block seven [7,] Duncan's addition to Chicago.
Warrant No. 166, North—For gravelling Kinzie street, from the west curb of North Clark street to Kinzie street bridge.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said assessments.
oc1-a588-5td A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

LUMBER.
THROOP & LEARNED,
DEALERS IN
St. Clair and Muskegon Lumber,
Lath, Shingles, &c.
☞ Bills furnished to order. Particular attention is invited to our stock of 1st, 2d and 3d clear, wide
ST. CLAIR LUMBER,
Clear and Common Flooring, Fencing, Boards, Siding, Long Joists, Timber, &c., &c.
Yard near the west end of Van Buren street bridge, adjoining the depot grounds of the Alton and St. Louis, and Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroads. oc11-a

LUMBER FOR SALE.
GEO. ALLING & CO.,
Office and Yard on Lumber street, above Twelfth, (W. Side,)
Dealers in Saginaw Pine.
We have constantly on hand, for sale cheap, the following Dry and well assorted Lumber, equal to any in this market: Dressed and Undressed Common Flooring.
1st, 2nd and 3rd Clear, Common Boards, Joists and Scantling, Shingles, Lath, &c. Also—Hickory, Oak, Ash, Maple and Whitewood.

PERU COAL AT $3.50 PER TON, at HIGGINS LIGHTHALL'S Coal Yard, on Market and Madison streets, fronting of 1 canal Peru, Fifty shares worth. Peru Coal to Peru. Apply as above.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
We are retailing Erie, Briar Hill, Chippewa, Scranton, Lackawanna, Lehigh, and all other Coals at lowest rates, delivered to any part of the city. Coal Yard 105 South Market street.
Orders left at Custom House, 13 Lasalle street, will be promptly attended to.
oc13-a LAW & STROTHER.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. Dickson Watson vs. James A. Crawford, John N. Dixon, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford, George W. Crawford, Samuel Hale and John Ayer.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of James A. Crawford, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford and George W. Crawford, five of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Crawford, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford, and George W. Crawford, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 21st day of October, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1859, as is by law required.
Now, unless you the said James A. Crawford, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford and George W. Crawford, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
ROGERS & TAYLOR, Compl'ts' Sol'rs. oc13-a851-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—Notice is hereby given that whereas, Reuben Cleveland and [illegible] wife, and John L. Russell, and Mary J. his wife, by their certain Deed of Trust, executed on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1856, on Record in Cook County Records, did convey to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, the premises and real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand and Eight Hundred and Eighteen Dollars and [illegible] cents, according to the terms of said Cleveland and Russell's two Promissory Judgement Notes, both payable on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1858, to R. F. Lillie's order with 10 per cent interest, and by a final clause in said Trust Deed, extended unto the [illegible] day of the same month last aforesaid.
Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said Notes, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that application having been made to me by the legal holder of said notes aforementioned for the sale of said premises, that I shall on Tuesday, the eighth day of November next, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by said Deed of Trust, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the North Door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, the premises described in said Deed of Trust as follows: Part of out-lot number forty-eight (48), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of section seven (7), in township thirty-nine (39), north range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the city of Chicago, and bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the centre of Lake street two hundred and thirty-one feet west of the east line of said section [illegible], running thence west along the centre of said street sixty-nine feet, thence north on a line parallel with the east line of said section seven to the centre of said out-lot forty-eight north and south, thence east on a line parallel with the centre of Lake street ninety-nine feet to Wm. Briggs, thence south on said Briggs' west line to the place of beginning.
Dated Chicago, October the Seventh, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine.
oc8-a855-td C. J. STOLBRAND, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond secured to be paid by a certain mortgage made and executed by Daniel McIlroy to William F. McClenahan dated the first day of August, 1854, filed for record the third day of August, 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's Office in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in book of mortgages eighteen, page 464, and being of the lands and premises hereinafter described, and in which mortgage said Bond is described as being made for the penal sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the payment to the above named William F. McClenahan, his executors, administrators or assigns, of the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest at ten per cent per annum in current funds in the city of New York.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and for the purpose therein expressed, I will sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the third day of December next, the lands described in said Mortgage, viz: The real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, being the west half of Southwest quarter of section No. one (1) in township thirty-nine (39) North of range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less, and all the benefit and equity of redemption of the said Daniel McIlroy, his heirs and assigns, in the same.
WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN, Mortgagee.
JAMES CLAPP, Att'y. oc1-a892-60d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1859. Peter L. Ferguson, John G. Chapman, John Grier, Hugh Elliott, and Hugh McShane, vs Morton M. McCarver, Henry M. Starr, James W. Grimes, George E. Pugh, and Charles Sallanes.—In Chancery.—Affidavit of the non residence of Morton M. McCarver, Henry W. Starr, James W. Grimes, and George E. Pugh, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Morton M. McCarver, Henry M. Starr, James W. Grimes, and George E. Pugh that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 30th day of September, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next, (1859,) as is by law required.
Now, unless you the said Morton M. McCarver Henry M. Starr, James W. Grimes, and George E. Pugh shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GOODRICH, THOMAS & RODGERS, Compl't's Sol'rs. oc1-a890-6w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, Circuit Court Cook County. Frans Bock and William Kness, vs Frederick Bahr and John E. Thompson. Petition Mechanics' lien. Order of sale.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause in said Court, at the September Term, A. D. 1859, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago that certain dwelling house and appurtenances standing on lot three (3) in Thompson's Addition to the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, together with all the right title and interest of said defendant Bahr in and to said lot, to make the money due to plaintiffs upon the judgment in said cause.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Sept. 13, 1859. se13-a870 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J., his wife, of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois did execute and deliver to me, William T. Barron, as trustee, their certain deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, bearing date the sixth day of March, A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, made by said S. S. Hayes, bearing even date therewith, one for the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and payable twelve months after the date thereof—one to the order of Chauncey M. Rublee, and one to the order of Charles Harlow, which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 183 of deeds, on page 503. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said two notes, and application has been made to me by the legal holder of said notes to sell the premises in said deed of trust described for the purposes therein mentioned.
Now, therefore, Public Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, the premises described in the trust deed as aforesaid and conveyed to me, the premises being mentioned and described, to-wit:—Lots thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36) and thirty-seven (37), in S. E. Hayes subdivision of Block Two (2), in the Canal Trustees subdivision of the West half (½) and the west half (½) of the north east quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), Township thirty nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14) east of the third P. M., in Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
Also lots five (5) and six (6) in Block four (4) in Union Park Addition to Chicago, situated in said County and State together with all right and equity of redemption of the said Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J. his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, therein or to any part thereof.
WILLIAM T. BARRON, Trustee.
Dated at Chicago, September 30, 1859. oc1-a897-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Frederick Ketz vs. Oren T. Snow, et. al.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty fourth day of September, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fourteenth (14) day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county and State, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Oren T. Snow, in and to lots numbered thirty two (32), in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, in said county of Cook, and also the frame school building and wood shed standing upon said lot thirteen, together with the buildings, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 20, 1859. oc21 a713 td

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Alfred M. Hoyt vs. William H. Walder, et al.—For Foreclosure.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery for Cook County, State Illinois, will in pursuance of an order and decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County and State aforesaid, all of the following described tracts of land situate in the County of Cook aforesaid, to wit:—the southwest quarter of section twenty five (25), in township thirty eight (38), North Range fourteen (14), east of the third Principal Meridian. Also, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty six (36), in township thirty eight (38), North Range twelve (12). Also, the east half of the north east quarter of Section thirty two (32), in Township and Range last aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said decree interest and costs. Said sale to be made on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 14th, 1859. oc15-a880-td

MASTER'S SALE.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery—State of Illinois, Cook County. S.S.—David Coey vs. L. J. Bisbee, Frederick A. Sumner, and Sarah Sumner, his wife—Petition for Mechanics Lien.
Public Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty second day of July A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the twenty ninth (29th) day of October, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: "On Douglas avenue near its junction with Cottage Grove, and known as lots numbered three (3) and four (4), in Block number eighty-four (84) in McKay's Subdivision of his Addition to the City of Chicago," with the buildings, improvements, and appurtenances thereto belonging. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 6th, 1859. oc7-a835-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Alfred M. Waterman vs. Alonzo W. Gray and others. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the third day of August, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the county and State aforesaid, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said decree with interest and costs, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter and the north west quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-seven [37], north, of range thirteen [13] east, and also the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two [22], township thirty-seven [37] north, range thirteen [13] east, containing in all three hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less; all of said lands lying east of the third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 8th, 1859. oc10-a851-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1860. Joseph H. Eaton vs. James V. Z. Blaney, Charles B. Blaney, Alfred Blaney, John Woodbridge, T. Woodbridge, Maria Butler, Christina V. A. Butler, Hannah T. Butler, Walter Butler, James V. A. Butler, Benjamin F. Butler, John H. Bird, Fanny E. Bird, and John C. Williams and Charles Hitchcock, Trustees.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Maria Butler, Christina V. A. Butler, Hannah T. Butler, Walter Butler and James V. A. Butler, five of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Maria Butler, Christina V. A. Butler, Hannah T. Butler, Walter Butler and James V. A. Butler, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said court on the chancery side thereof on the eleventh day of October, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now, unless you the said Maria Butler, Christina V. A. Butler, Hannah T. Butler, Walter Butler and James V. A. Butler shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs. oc13-a856-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1859. Lyman Barnes and Cornelius K. Burns vs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Walter T. Hatch, Timothy F. Chapman and Charles B. Smith.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Simeon B. Chittenden, Walter T. Hatch, Timothy F. Chapman and Charles B. Smith, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Lyman Barnes and Cornelius K. Burns, and against the said defendants, for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said defendants shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Lyman Barnes and Cornelius K. Burns, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment will be sold to satisfy the same.
W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
JOSHUA THOMAS, Pl'ff's Att'y.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, in Chancery. Ezra Wiseman vs. William H. Gaines and James Maycroft. Bill to foreclose mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in the county and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon the said decree, with interest and costs, to wit: That certain farm, lot, piece or parcel of land, known as north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-two (22) in township forty (40) north of range twelve (12), east of the third principal meridian, situate in the town of Leyden, County of Cook and State of Illinois, containing sixty two acres and twenty-four hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 24th, 1859. oc25-a756-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the performance of the conditions of a certain indenture of Mortgage executed to the undersigned by John [illegible], bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1856 in Champaign County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Recorder of Deeds, of Champaign county, Illinois, page [illegible], and in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage, we shall, on Saturday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property described in said mortgage above named, to wit: Lots numbered two (2) and six (6) in block number twelve (12) and lots numbers six (6) and nine (9) in block number twenty (20), and lot number two (2) in block number nineteen (19), and lot number two (2) in block number ten (10) in block number six (6), together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. All the above lots being in Galloway & Smith's Addition to the town of Urbana, Champaign county and State of Illinois.
ALFRED M. WATERMAN, } Mortgagees.
THOMAS RYAN,
JAMES CLAPP, Attorney. oc 5a746-t

RECEIVER'S SALE.—United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, SS. In Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Northern District of Illinois.—Joseph H. Sturdy, Joseph W. Nichols, John Shepardson, F. Bennett, Archibald Thompson and James A. Thompson, versus Charles H. Gaubert, True Woodbury and Warren B. Fowler.—In Chancery.
Public notice is hereby given that I, J. Tilden Moulton, Receiver of the estate and effects of the above named Charles H. Gaubert and True Woodbury, will, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1859 in said cause, at the July Term, A. D. 1859, thereof, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the TENTH day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all my right, title and interest as Receiver aforesaid in and to the following described pieces or parcels of lands to wit:—The west half (w ½) of the north-west quarter (n w ¼) of section seven (7), town seven (7) north of range two, west (r 2, w), containing eighty acres more or less; the north half (n ½) of south-west quarter (s w ¼) of section thirteen (13), town seven (7), north range two, west (r 2, w), containing eighty acres more or less;—The east half (e ½) of the southeast quarter (s e ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) town eight (8), north range two, west (r 2, w), containing eighty acres more or less, all of the last described land being situated in Grant County, Wisconsin. Also, the west fractional half of the north west quarter (w frac ½ n w ¼) and the northwest fractional half of the southwest quarter (n w frac ½ s w ¼) of section nineteen (19), township Number ninety nine (99), north of range six, west, (r 6 w), containing one hundred and thirty-four and eighty-two one hundredths acres; said last described land being situated in Allamakee County, in the State of Iowa. Also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section three (s w ¼ s w ¼ sec 3), and the south east quarter (s e ¼) of the southeast quarter (s e ¼) of section four, town (8), and the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section nine (n e ¼ n e ¼ sec 9), township No. ninety-two (T. 92) north of range six (6) west of the fifth principal meridian (w 5th P. M.), excepting a lot of triangular form conveyed by deed of J. L. Dunn to Carter & Co., being one hundred and twenty acres more or less in the above described premises. Said last described land being situated in Clayton county, in the State of Iowa. Also lot number five (5) in block number two (2) with the appurtenances thereto in the village of Centreville, and the undivided one-half of lot number two (2) in block number four (4) in the village of Fayette, with the appurtenances—all of said last described premises being situated in the County of Fayette and State of Iowa.
Also various notes, accounts, judgments and other evidences of indebtedness in favor of C. H. Gaubert & Co., and forming part of the assets of said firm, and which may be examined at the office of Dow & Fuller, Attorneys, No. 1 Methodist Church Block.
All the foregoing enumerated property being the remainder of the assets of Charles H. Gaubert and True Woodbury in the hands of the undersigned as Receiver aforesaid. The above sale is subject to the highest bidder for cash. J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c.
Chicago Oct. 6th, 1859. oct7-a816-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—Notice is hereby given that whereas William H. Davis and Emma Davis his wife, by their certain Deed of Trust, executed on the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1854 and recorded in Book 137 of Deeds, Page 78, in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, did convey to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, the premises and real estate hereinafter described to secure the payment of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, according to the terms of said Davis's certain Promissory Note, and default having been made in the payment of said note, and the said deed of Trust.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that application having been made to me by the legal holder of the note and security aforesaid to sell said premises, that in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon me as such Trustee, that I will offer for sale and sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, all the premises described in said Trust Deed as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known and described as being a part of the north half of the south-west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), in Township forty (40), north of Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, and lies on the North Branch of the Chicago River, the Northwestern Plank Road, there as the same is more particularly described and delineated in the map or ground plan thereof drawn to said Trust Deed (to which reference is hereby expressly made) and containing in the whole by estimation twenty-three acres, be the same more or less.
ANDREW HARVIE, Trustee.
Chicago, Sept. 29th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Rudolph Meedy vs. Ara Vail, Ellen F. Vail, Christian Wahl, Hiram F. Mather, et al.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in said cause on the 16th day of September, 1859, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, lying west of the south branch of the Chicago River, and lying and fronting on said river, being that certain parcel of ground set off in partition to Patrick O'Brien in the case of Dominick Brady, James and Patrick O'Brien were parties, excepting from the above described premises, the north three acres of the said ground which was laid off in partition to said Brady, by the north line thereof and the lands south left with the north boundary of said section four chains and twenty-five links from south bounday of said section, [illegible] which was deeded by H. M. Hough and others, as per deed dated May 12th, 1858, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in book 69 of deeds, page [illegible], the parcel of land above described being the premises set off in partition in the partition proceedings in partition in said Cook County Court of Common Pleas to make the money due upon said decree, interest and costs. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 18th, 1859. oc19-a[illegible]-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. David L. Carpenter vs. Leon Straus, John G. Shortall and John E. Boyd.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non residence of John E. Boyd, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John E. Boyd that David T. Carpenter, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the eighteenth day of August, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1859,) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said John E. Boyd, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
M. R. SMITH, Compl't's Sol'r.

Transportation.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGland, and Scotland for $30.
THE ATLANTIC
ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
New York and Galway Line.
The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer
JASON, Captain Nicholson,
Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Nov. 10th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.
Prices of Passage—First Class $90; Second Class $75. Third Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.
First Cabin passage to St. Johns............$35
For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
se10a851-3m 50 Dearborn street.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1859 1859
INCORPORATED 1856.
Capital . . . . $500,000.
JNO ALLEN, Jr., President. B. A. Root, Secretary.
SAM MORGAN, Vice Presi't. E. L. FURSMAN, Treas.
Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season—this company will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with unsurpassed facilities, both on lakes and canal to transport merchandize, railroad iron, and other property, to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy, and intermediate places, and ports on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal at low rates.
The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advanced so near to completion the company feel warranted in assuring its customers such increased promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo, as to command satisfaction.
A Line of first class Screw Steamers will run regularly between Chicago and Buffalo for freight and passenger during the season; and the undersigned is prepared to make contracts for up and down freight by steam and Canal, or Steam on Lake and Rail to and from Buffalo, at the lowest ruling rates.
This company run an Express over the New York Central Railroad and Steam on Lake, thereby insuring to their customers the choice of routes too and from New York and the West.
AGENTS:
Hugh Allen, General Agent, 1 Coenties' Slip, N. Y.
James H. Wilkes, 8 Astor House Building, New York.
S. G. Chase, 113 Pier, Albany.
" do 101 River street, Troy.
J. M. Wilder, Gen'l Agent, 58 Lake street, Boston.
Lorenzo Hubbell, Agent, Canal street, Tonawanda.
W. F. Hurd, Mill & Miss Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
J. L. Hurd & Co, Hurd's Dock, Detroit.
Jos. W. Tuttle,
se1 a374 3m Agent, foot of State street, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.
JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Property, Merchandise, &c., from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy to any of the Western cities. Also, Flour, Provisions, Produce, &c., from any of the Lake Ports to tide Water, with as great care and dispatch, and at as low prices as by any other responsible line. This Company have a line of
EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS
To ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching to ports at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, and Waukegan. Having at Chicago ample facilities and warehouse accommodations for the reception, securing and shipping of all property consigned to their Agent, which we wish to extend to the shippers of the public with every facility and with full assurance of fair dealing, adjustment of claims and losses.
As our Company have a large line of
CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats, we feel warranted in representing to our customers that they can rely upon
GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
than has heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask the public to continue the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past four years.
Office and Dock on Lasalle street, between Washington and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
GRANT & [illegible], Agent.

HARRINGTON HOUSE, FORmerly United States Hotel.
Corner State and Third sts.,
[illegible], WISCONSIN.
A first class House—Fare $1.25 per day.
This house has recently been REFITTED AND FURNISHED THROUGHOUT. Its location near the RAILROAD DEPOTS and convenience for the business portion of the city, affords the travelling public an agreeable place to stay. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it a desirable home for all guests to and from the east and west lines of travel.
S. HARRINGTON & SONS,
au13-3m-a118 Lessees.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of the Harper Ferry "Insurrectionists."

CHARLESTON, Va., Oct. 27.—The storm of last evening prevented the transmission of the later proceedings of the Court in the case of the Harper's Ferry prisoners.

The Court finally refused to postpone the trial, and the whole afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury. Brown occupied a cot on which he was carried into the Court room. The trial will be resumed this morning, when counsel for Brown is expected from Ohio.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Brown came into Court this morning, being able to walk, but he immediately laid himself down on his cot, at full length, within the bar. He looks considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes.

Senator Mason is among the spectators. Messrs. Harding and Hunter represent the Commonwealth, and Botts and Green the prisoner.

Mr. Botts read the following dispatch, which was received this morning:

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 26th, 1859.

To C. J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts, Charleston, Va.:

Mr. Brown, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county for many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the Lunatic Asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial, if desired.

C. H. LEWIS."

The telegraph operator at the Akron office, Wm. C. Allen, adds to the above dispatch, that A. H. Lewis is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr. Botts said that on receiving the above dispatch he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and read it to Brown, and he was desired by the latter to say that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been reported instances of it. He adds that his first wife showed symptoms of it, which was also evident in his first and second sons by that wife.

Some portions of the statements in the despatch he knows to be correct; of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the Lunatic Asylum, but he does believe a daughter of that sister has been two years in an Asylum, and thinks a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in the Asylum, but he was not aware of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinement.

Brown also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in any plea of insanity, and if he has ever been at all insane he was totally unconscious of it; yet, he adds, that those who are most insane generally suppose that they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself, he disdains to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of that kind. This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was unknown to him until the receipt of the above despatch. Brown here raised himself up in bed and said:

"I will add, if the court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me, if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. Green, insane persons, so far as my experience goes, have but very little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane of course I should think I knew more than all the rest of the world, but I do not think so. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempt to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. Botts stated that he was farther instructed by Brown that, rejecting this plea entirely, and seeking no delay for that reason, he does repeat to the Court his request made yesterday—that time be given for the arrival of foreign counsel, which he has now reason to expect.

Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed Daniel Tilden, dated 26th inst., asking of Brown whether it would be of any use for counsel to leave last night. To this dispatch an answer was returned that the jury would be sworn this morning, and Brown desired the counsel to come at once.

The telegraph operator stated that this dispatch would be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by the reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm that last night interrupted communication, so that the counsel might reach here by 12 or 1 o'clock to-night.

The course taken by Brown this morning makes it evident that he sought no postponement for the purpose of delay, as he regrets the plea of insanity; still in his opinion he can have a fairer trial if the defense were conducted by his own counsel, than if he were defended by the counsel at present here.

Mr. Hunter observed that the prisoners' counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for a delay for a specific period, indicated and based upon information received in the form of a telegraphic dispatch, the question now was whether there was sufficient grounds in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem this circumstance wholly insufficient before the decision was made, the counsel for the commonwealth deemed it their duty to call attention to two or three matters connected with the affair, though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case in regard to the present prisoner at the bar. They were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated and constant acknowledgment of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibition of the same spirit and the same purpose in what he commenced, that he would permit no defence of insanity to be put in. The point was fully discussed by the counsel on both sides. Court stated that he must see in this case as in any other, that proper cause for delay was made out before granting such application. In the present case he could not see that a telegram gave any assurance that the additional counsel intended to come. The prisoner is now defended by counsel who will take care that no improper evidence is adduced against him, and that all proper evidence in his behalf shall be presented. The court could not see that a proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed, and could then see all the testimony taken; thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, should they arrive, though the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in a reliable form. Instead of mere statements we should have affidavits of something of that character. He thought therefore that the jury should be sworn and the trial proceed. The jury having been sworn to fairly and impartially try the prisoners, the Court decided that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned, if he desired.

Mr. Botts put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to lie prostrate in his cot, while the long indictment, filling seven pages, was read. First, insurrection; second, treason; third, murder.

Mr. Harding addressed the jury, and presented the facts of the case, detailing scenes at the Armory, killing the bridge-keeper, and subsequent killing of citizens named in indictment; seizing Lewis Washington and Allstadt with slaves; forming a new Government within the limit of a commonwealth; holding citizens as prisoners of war, and their subsequent capture. He read the law on treason, levying war against State, giving comfort to its enemies, or establishing any other Government within its limits, as punishable by death; the law against advising with a slave to produce insurrection as punishable by death. Either of the charges of the indictment, if proved, being death; all these charges would be distinctly proved beyond possibility of a doubt in the minds of the jury. He would show that the prisoners' whole object was to rob our citizens of their slaves, and to carry them off by violence, and he was happy to say, against the wills of the slaves, all of them having escaped and rushed back to their masters on the first opportunity. He concluded by urging the jury to cast aside all prejudices, to give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, and not to allow their hatred of Abolitionists to influence them against those who have raised the black flag on the soil of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Green, on part of the prisoner, giving the law applicable to the case, reminded the jury that they are judges of law and fact, and that if they have any doubt as to the law or fact of the guilt of this prisoner, they are to give prisoner the benefit of it. In the first charge, treason, it must be proved that he attempted to establish a separate and distinct government; and it must also be proved what was the purpose of treasonable acts, before you can convict him on those charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason, the law distinctly says no convictions can be made on confessions, unless made in open court; there must be sufficient evidence to prove charges independent of any confessions out of court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and every act of treason.

2d. Conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection. The jury must be satisfied that such conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia and within the jurisdiction of this Court. If done in Maryland, this Court could not punish the act, or if done within the limits of the Armory at Harper's Ferry. Attorney-General Cushing had decided this point with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Armory cannot even be taxed by Virginia, and that crimes committed within the said limits are punishable by the Federal Courts; although the jury may have a doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

Upon the last count—that of murder the crime committed within the limits of the Armory—this court has no jurisdiction, and as in the case of Beckham, it was committed on the railroad bridge. It was committed within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction up to the Armory Grounds. Although he may be guilty of murder, it must be proved that it was wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offence. If otherwise, the killing was murder in the 2d degree—punishable by imprisonment. If there is any doubt on these points, you must give that doubt to the Prisoner. He was satisfied that the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them, that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Botts impressively addressed the jury, saying that the case before them was an unusual one, and in many respects such as before has been unknown. It was a jury trial, calling for calm and unimpassioned deliberation, and not seizing upon loose statements to induce a conviction. The jury must be morally above all prejudices and influences, and deliberate calmly and free of all resentment, bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained when judges, counsel and jury rise above these influences.

The burthen of proof is on the commonwealth, and if she fail to substantiate her charges, you are bound to do your duty impartially and find your verdict on the law and testimony that the commonwealth may be able to present you.

He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Green, on each of the three points of the indictment—Treason, Insurrection and Murder. He said, it is no difference how much the jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoner, it is essential that they must have proof of positive guilt.

Mr. Botts, in reviewing the law on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows, and to do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully. It was due to the prisoner to state that he believed himself actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast. His instructions were to destroy neither property nor life. They would prove by those gentlemen who were prisoners that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in a position of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration, and have their due weight with the jury.

Mr. Hunter responded to Mr. Botts' speech, in generalities, at some length.

The Plans of the Insurrectionists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27th.—The New York *Herald* publishes a series of letters of Col. Forbes, the author of the instruction books for guerilla warfare, found at Brown's house, to various persons. One letter gives to plans of Forbes and Brown for an insurrection. Forbes' plan was this: Colored and white persons to organize along the northern slave frontier, Virginia and Maryland especially; a series of stampedes of slaves, each one of which operations would carry off in one night and from the same place some twenty to fifty slaves. This to be effected once or twice a month, and eventually once or twice a week, along non-contiguous parts of the line, if possible without conflict; only resorting to force if attacked. Slave women accustomed to field labor would be nearly as useful as men. Everything being in readiness to pass on the fugitives, they could be sent with such speed to Canada that pursuit would be hopeless. In Canada preparations were to be made for their instruction and employment.

Any disaster which might befall a stampede would at the utmost compromise those only who might be engaged in that single one, therefore we were not bound in good faith to the Abolitionists, as we did not jeopardize that interest, to consult more than those engaged in this very project. Against the chance of loss by occasional accidents, should be weighed the advantages of a series of successful runs. Slave property would thus become untenable near the frontier; that frontier would be pushed more and more southward, and it might reasonably be expected that the excitement and irritation would impel the Pro-Slaveryites to commit many stupid blunders.

The Missouri frontier being so far from the habitable part of Canada, and the political parties, Anti and Pro-Slavery, being in that State (Missouri) so nearly balanced, suggested a peculiar action in that quarter, which would depend, in a great measure, on affairs in Kansas.

Brown had a different scheme. He proposed with some twenty-five or fifty colored and white men mixed, well armed and bringing a quantity of spare arms, to beat up a slave quarter in Virginia. To this it was objected that no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, no notice could with prudence be given them; the invitation to rise might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or only a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response; he calculated that he could get, on the first night, from two hundred to five hundred. Half, or thereabouts of this first lot he proposed to keep with him, mounting one hundred or so of them, and make a dash at the Harper's Ferry manufactory, destroying what he could not carry off; the other men, not of this party, were to be subdivided into three, four or five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and would beat up other slave quarters, whence more men could be sent to join him.

All these letters were written in 1858.

The Insurrection—Facts and Fancies.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 27.—Twenty-four jurymen, mostly farmers from a distance, some owning a few slaves, were selected as competent jurors. Out of those the counsel for the prisoner struck off eight, and then twelve were selected by ballot from the remaining sixteen, as follows: Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas Watson, jr., Isaac Dast, John C. McClure, Wm. Rightsone, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, Geo. W. Boyer, John C. Wiltshire, Geo. W. Tapp, and Wm. A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the judge charged them not to converse upon the case, nor to permit others to converse with them.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—John Copeland, a mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to the U. S. Marshal. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin, who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, and who furnished money for his expenses. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons North, whose names have heretofore been mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Gov. Wise.

Mr. Johnson was shown to-day a large number of letters implicating Gerrit Smith, and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland, and other places in Ohio. Among the latter is one signed "Horace Greeley & Co.," that had inclosed $41 for seven letters from Kansas, and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed; but as he had been a correspondent of the *Tribune*, this letter had evidently enclosed his pay.

Another letter from Capt. Brown to his son, dated "April 16th, 1859," details a visit to Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, which the writer regarded highly encouraging; that Smith gave him $100, and that he also received at his house a note that he considered good for $200 more. Smith had also written his friends East, that $2,000 must be raised for Brown, of which he would furnish one-fifth.

There is also a notice of a draft from the Cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by direction of Smith, dated "Albany, August 29, 1859."

Marshal Johnson has a list of the officers of the Provisional Government, and a list of contributions to the project.

Marshal Johnson left for Cleveland last evening, taking copies with him.

The examination made by Marshal Johnson, settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing. Many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

Accident on the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The steamer New World met with a serious accident last evening while off Fort Washington on her way to Albany. By the breaking of the connecting rod, a portion of her machinery was driven through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink before the freight or baggage could be removed. The passengers, however, took refuge on the steam tug Ohio, and on a schooner which happened to be in the vicinity, and were put ashore.

From Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The Leavenworth Overland Express from Denver City, with dates to the 20th inst., and $6,000 in dust, arrived this evening.

The election of Col. Williams as Delegate to Congress is confirmed.

The people were to vote on the 24th for or against a Provisional Government.

Mining operations were drawing to a close.

Capt. Cook taken to Virginia.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—Capt. Cook was taken to Virginia to-day on the requisition of Gov. Wise, by officers from Virginia, accompanied by the parties that arrested him.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ja8b852-ly

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—89 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office. my17v73-ly

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no12b470

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT. OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO. [ja80-11m-d878]

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, 58........WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO........58 Post Office Box 3829. F. C. FULLER............[oc3-a567-ly]............WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Sue. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2944 my3-ly-168

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET. au13-ly

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist. Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s. de3-ly

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 21 Washington street. oc8-b39-ly

WELLAND RAILROAD. This Road is now finished from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, on the line of the Welland Canal, and fully equipped with Rolling Stock. Elevators for grain and convenient docks for freight at each end... A line of Steamers run in connection with the road from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Oswego, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Montreal, Portland and Quebec, and from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, with the

New York Central Railroad Line, WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The American Transportation Co., AND THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF PROPELLERS, To and from all the ports on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and also the Northern Michigan Railroad, which enables the Agents of all these lines to contract through rates of freight at all times to Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Boston and Montreal at as low figures as any other line. A share of the patronage of the business community is respectfully solicited. WM. B. MERRETT, Jr., Managing Director. CYRUS CLARKE, General Agent. au21-a265-6m

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

Exchange continues close at 1¼@1½. While this is true the supply of currency is increasing. Bankers discount produce paper freely, and a disposition is apparent to place all the funds possible in the New York banks. An immense amount of produce has been going forward for the last two months. There is still a large surplus to be moved, and unless we are deceived as to the amount of our indebtedness, the tide must turn before many months. Our merchants have purchased sparingly, and when once the balance if found in our favor the West will hear no more of hard times for many years to come.

Gold is scarce at 1½. The market generally is close.

BANK PANIC IN TORONTO.—The Telegraph informs us that the International Bank at Toronto "has suspended for a few days," which means that it has "gone under" permanently. We have frequently warned our readers that this bank was "bogus" and we presume there are few of its bills in circulation at the West. Certainly if any of the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE have the stuff it is not our fault.

The Colonial, another bank of the same stripe, may also be regarded as down. The two dispatches do not agree, but it can scarcely stand "the pressure."

These facts should not affect the standing of the Canada Banks generally. They have been managed with consummate financial skill and their ability to meet all their engagements is unquestioned. Canadians are justly proud of the high position they have achieved both in regard to this country and Europe.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
Lake	19	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	4146	....	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. RR	1148	24075	398	1570	3497	322	106
Rock Island R. R.	1873	18500	2100	501	2000	....	170
Ill. Central R. R.	1181	17700	5040	600	2000	369	73
B. & Quincy R. R.	1095	17271	494	1077	1352	....	180
Northw'n R. R.	271	11205	....	1601	432	100	....
Chi. A. & St. L.	280	800	1200	....	....	....	31
Total	5868	94697	9232	5649	9171	987	654

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Rye bus.	Bar'y bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
To Buffalo	....	30000	4000	8000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	22184	....	....	6717	....	....
To Colli'gwood	1095	....	5392	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1105	53184	9392	8009	6617	....	....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, feet	1,000,700	Flour, bbls	1,173
Shingles, No.	321,600	Wheat, bu	78,262
Lath	43 000	Corn, bu	18,833
Posts, No.	2,700	Oats, bu	13,300
Wood, cds	667	Feed, lbs	4,000
Coal, tons	750	Salt bbls	40
Iron, tons	649	Lead, pigs	1,600
Salt, bbls	1,800	Hay, tons	31

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.
Wheat, bu	4,146	
Gravel, tons	600	

The increased receipts of wheat to-day, as well as unfavorable news from New York and Buffalo, caused the market for spring grades to decline 1c. At the opening, several parcels of No. 2 Spring were sold at 87@87½c, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches the market declined to 86@86½c—rallying under a good inquiry to 87c. In the afternoon the market was rather unsettled, sales of No. 2 ranging from 87½@88c, closing quiet. Winter Wheat was firm. About 85,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.05 for No. 1 Red; 95c for No. 2 Red; 88½@90c for No. 1 Spring; 86@88c for No. 2 Spring, and 80@81c for Rejected—all in store. There was a fair inquiry for flour and choice brands of Spring Extra were firm. Medium brands, however, were sold at a slight decline. About 2,400 bbls changed hands, at $4.65 for Red Winter, $5.35@5.50 for White Winter; $4.40@4.90 for Spring Extras, and $3.80 for Spring Super. New Corn was in better supply, and shelled was not so firm. Ear Corn, however, is in good demand and firm. Old Corn was plentier to-day, and prices show an improvement. About 20,000 bushels, of all kinds, changed hands at 52@56c for new shelled in store; 45@50c for Ear Corn on track; 77½c for Canal afloat; 76c for No. 1 in store; and 65c for No. 2 in store. Oats were dull and 1@2c lower, with sales at 31½c in store. Rye in better supply and market very quiet—buyers holding off. A few lots on track were sold at 69@70c. Barley in less demand and declined ½c, with sales at 60c for No. 1 in store, and 48@50c for No. 2 in store. Seeds quiet. A few parcels of prime Timothy were sold at $2.08@2.10. Hides unchanged. Hogs are 25c lower—several lots being sold to-day at 3.50@4.00.

Freights dull and drooping. The rates today were:—Wheat and corn to Ogdensburgh, 11c; Wheat to PortColborne, 5½c.

HOG PACKING COMMENCED.—During the past two or three days, Messrs. Stewart, Bros., and Thos. Nash have been packing Hogs at their respective houses.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.—Referring to the harvest in France, M. Barral, a well-informed writer, after stating the result of thirty-five districts, says: "In recapitulation the advices of the state of the crops are not generally unsatisfactory. The wheats being laid by storms will not yield an average return. The sheaves are numerous but very light. Almost everywhere the hay harvest is abundant; the oats are fine; the potatoes generally diseased; the colza various; the clovers good and linseed perfect; the beet root promising; the vines loaded with fruit in the north, but deficient in the south; the fruit trees will yield nothing."

DETROIT—Oct. 26—Receipts, 4,957 brls flour; 6,988 bu wheat; 30 bu barley. The *Tribune* says:

We could hear of no offers of wheat to-day. The demand is active and market nominally higher. Buyers would pay 1.20 for extra white, 1.16 for No 1 do, 1.08@1.10 for No 2 do, and 1.08 for No 1 red. Holders appear inclined to keep out of the market. Flour is active, and has made another advance of 12½c. Desirable brands are very firm at the advance, but buyers are rather less free to operate, anticipating a re-action in the New York market. The revised quotations are 5.00 for No 1 white extras, and 4.62½@4.75 for red do. Yesterday afternoon near 1300 brls changed hands mostly at 4.87½ for white, and 4.62½ for red extras, and 5.00 for double extras do. Oats and corn are quiet for want of sellers. The former command 36@38c from wagon. Corn nominal at 85c.

PITTSBURGH—Oct. 25.—Flour dull; sales from store of 658 bbls at $4.75 for superfine; $5 for extra and $5.25@5.40 for extra family. Grain—Sales 200 bu white wheat from store at $1.15; 200 bu oats do at 50c.

BOSTON—Oct. 25;—Receipts, 7585 bbls flour; 9558 bu corn; 3744 bu oats. Corn firm at $1.10@1.13.

NEW YORK—Oct. 25.—Receipts, 34,954 bbls flour; 58,286 bu wheat; 11,124 bu corn; 2774 bu rye; 8400 bu barley; 13,581 bu oats.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Wheat continues in active milling request, and upon common grades a further advance of 2c. per bushel has been realized, while for prime the market is buoyant. Sales 5000 bu Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1.12, 2000 bu white Canadian, on the spot, at $1.35, 1050 bu white Michigan, in bbls., at $1.40, and 800 bu do on p. t. Corn is a shade higher, but the supply is light and the market quiet. Sales 1000 bu Western mixed at $1.05. Barley is not plenty, with a fair demand at a slight improvement in prices. Sales 2500 bu four-rowed State at 81c.; 900 bu Canada West at 84c, and 480 bu do East at 85c. In Oats there is a re-action, and prices are full up to the opening rates of yesterday, with a good demand. Sales 16,400 bu at 44c for State, Canadian and Western.

MILWAUKEE—Oct. 26.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The wheat market opened at a slight improvement yesterday, but on the receipt of the foreign news declined 3@4c, and at the close was quite dull. Receipts by the railroads, including flour, were about sixty-five thousand bushels, namely: 2,240 brls flour, and 54,169 bushels wheat. Shipments were about 60,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Market very firm and holders asking higher rates. WHEAT—Holders ask an advance, but buyers operate with caution. MIXED CORN—Demand limited and confined to local trade. OATS—Market steady with fair demand at 44@46c. WHISKY—Inactive and prices drooping, 22½c. Receipts of wheat for the last twenty-four hours, 5,000 bushels; corn, 565 bushels.

CINCINNATI—Oct. 26.—Receipts, 2975 barrels flour; 6047 bu corn; 5376 bu wheat; 4017 bu oats; 2518 bu barley. The *Gazette* of this morning says:

There was a good demand for mess pork today, and about 500 bbls were bought at $13.75, and at the close there seemed to be more disposition to buy than to sell at this rate. There is a fair shipping margin now for this article, between this place and New York, which accounts for the present demand. Lard was wanted, and we understand 10½c was paid for 200 bbls, it is held at 10½c. Bacon ruled dull, and sides were offered at 9½c, without finding buyers. Nothing done in bulk meats, and no inquiry for them. Flour ruled dull, and the demand trifling, but prices did not change. Wheat remains about as it was yesterday, with a good demand. Corn was rather better, and 43c was obtained for 3000 bushels. Distillers are free buyers, as whisky just now pays well. In other grain there was no change. Whisky advanced ½c ⅌ gallon and is in good demand.

NEW SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning contains the following:

Messrs. T. S. Dugan & Co. received to-day the first new sugar and molasses brought to this market the present season. The sugar is fair, and is offered at 7½c, and the molasses at 45c. Last year the first lot of sugar was received on the 12th of October, being about two weeks earlier than this season.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXPORT DEMAND.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Cincinnati *Price Current* writes under date of Oct. 22, as follows:

We have had active freight engagements of wheat and flour to Liverpool and Glasgow, within a few days, to the great relief of the trade, who were in fear of the large receipts of wheat now due from the Erie canal break, estimated by some at 400,000 to 500,000 bushels, to arrive here during the next ten days.

There are indications that we shall find ready outlet for all our surplus wheat and flour, this fall. The English crop is not over an average, and is, doubtless, far short of last year; while the receipts into England of French wheat and flour will fall very much short, owing to deficiency in French harvest.

As the old French sliding scale is again in force by which low prices in France, prohibit the import of foreign grain, we shall not probably export to France this fall, but as prices are not low enough to admit of margin on her shipment to England, we shall have to make up that deficiency, for England with an average harvest, still requires to import yearly, forty million bushels of wheat. Her import during the present year of prolific harvest—say during the eight months from 1st January to 1st September, already reaches twenty-eight and a half millions bushels wheat (including flour,) of which France sent about one-half.

The average productions of wheat in France is stated to be 240 million bushels, and some intelligent writers think her difficient this year, one third; on the other hand, her crops of 1857 and 1858 were both very abundant, and have left fair stocks in farmers' hands. This is also true of the British harvests of those years, and the English farmers have large stocks left over.

RECEIPTS AT TIDEWATER.—The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week in October, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	84,331	376,256	303,373	628,445
1858	80,131	276,780	17,867	273,439
Decrease	4,250	99,476	285,506	355,007

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	1,457,424	4,797,964	5,887,579	1,854,760
1858	444,643	2,025,303	3,810,423	941,248
Decrease	1,012,776	4,782,661	2,077,156	913,512

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 1,959,306 bbls Flour.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AT MONTREAL.—The Montreal *Price Current* publishes the following:

STATEMENT OF FLOUR INSPECTED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1859.

	Barrels.
Extra Superfine	3,153
Fancy Superfine	3,105
Superfine	15,559
Superfine No. 2	706
Fine	66
Middlings	172
Pollards	112
Sour	11
Rejected	20
Total	22,904

Lots deficient in weight:—Alloway Mills, 167 brls., James Dow, miller; Mount Carroll Mills, 100 brls., Nathan Haldiman, miller; Cook County Mills, 449 brls., Kershaw, miller; Ontario Mills, 125 brls., J. C. Hyde, miller; Glen Tilt Mills, 72 brls., James Brown, miller; Seventh Street Mills, 90 brls., West & Morrison millers; Kershaw Mills, 100 brls., Kershaw, miller; Como Mills, 99 brls.

R. D. COLLIS, Inspector.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Very dull. Schr J. H. Drake, wheat to Ogdensburg at 11c; schr Jessie, wheat to Port Colborne at 5½c; schr Belle Walbridge, corn and flour to Ogdensburg at 11c per 60 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,388 bbls; shipments, 1,105 bbls. Market a shade lower. Sales were: 100 bbls "Unionville" Red Winter at $4 60 del.; 100 bbls "Perryville" super Winter, at $4 del.; 90 bbls "Autocrat" Spring Extra and 70 bbl. "Prairie State do at $4.70 del.; 50 bbls "Empire" do at $4.65 del.; 40 bbls "Atlantic" do, 100 bbls "Farmer's" do, 60 bbls "Albany" do, and 300 bbls good Spring Extras, all at $4 50 del.; 400 bbls Lockport "Hydraulic" do at $4.45 afloat; 90 bbls "Jomo" do at $4.55 del.; 50 bbls "McHenry" do and 100 bbls fair Spring Extras at $4 40 del.; 74 bbls "Pacific" Spring Super at $3 80; 100 bbls "Smith Mills" Spring Extra at $4.90 del.; 105 bbls "Peoria City" do at $4.62½ del.; 80 bbls "Batavia" do at $4 60 del.; 100 brls "Bronson" Red Winter at $4.65 del.; 60 bbls "Peoria" White Winter at $5 35 del.; 100 bbls "Bronson" White Winter at $5.75 del.; 100 bbls "Girard" do at $5 90 del.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Bran at $10 del.; 11 tons good Middlings at $18 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 94,697 bu; shipments, 53,184 bush. WINTER—Market firm. Sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 Red at $1.05 in store; 4,000 bu No 2 Red at 95c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected Red at 80c in store. SPRING—Declined 1c. Sales were: 6,000 bu No 1 Spring, in lots, at 90c in store; 2,800 bu do at 89½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 89c in store; 700 bu do at 88½c in store; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring at 88c in store; 4,000 bu do at 87½c in store; 50,000 bu do, in lots, at 87c in store; 7,000 bu do at 86½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 86c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected at 80c; 700 bu do at 81c in store; 700 bu Wis. Club, in bags, at 92c del.

CORN—Receipts, 9,232 bu; shipments, 9,393 bu. New Shelled Corn rather heavy. Ear Corn firm. Old Corn more active and a shade better. Sales were: NEW—10,000 bu Shelled, to arrive between this date and the 15th of Nov. at 52c per 56 lbs on track; 4,500 bu do at 52c per 56 lbs in store; 400 bu choice at 56c per 56 lbs in store; 400 bu do at 54c per 56 lbs in store; 1 car Ear Corn at 45c per 75 lbs on track; 2 cars do at 46c on track; 2 cars do at 49c on track; 2 cars do at 50c on track. OLD—2,600 bu Canal at 77½c afloat. 4,000 bu No 1 at 76c in store; 700 bu No 2 at 65c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 5,648 bu. Market 1@2c lower. Sales were: 4,500 bu No 1 at 31½c in store; 4,000 bu Canal on p. t.

RYE—Receipts, 3373 bu; shipped, 8.00 bu. Market quiet and rather heavy. Sales were:—150 bu No. 1 at 69c on track; 250 bu do at 70c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 9,171 bu; shipments, 6,717 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales were—7000 bu No. 1 at 60c in store. 1600 bu No. 2 at 50c in store; 700 bu do at 48c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts, 7645 lbs. Market very quiet. Sales were—300 bu prime in lots at $2.10; 40 bags do at $2.08.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 261 bbls. Market quiet and nominally 1c lower. Sales were—30 bbls at 24c. Round lots nominal at 23c.

ALCOHOL—55@58c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 32,000 lbs Cut Meats. Mess Beef, $8@9; Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower. Sales were—4 Hogs, averaging 160 lbs at $5.00.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW—6 bbls prime country at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 39,285 lbs. Market unchanged. Sales to-day were at the following quotations:—Dry Flint, 13@14c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Green, 5½@6c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 1256 bu. 400 bu prime Pinkeyes sold at 37½c on track; 300 bushels Neshannocks at 40c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull at 65@75c ⅌ bu.

APPLES—25 bbls prime Winter Apples at $2.25.

DRIED FRUIT—50 sacks Dried Apples at 5½c.

CRANBERRIES—10 bbls good at $10.

BUTTER—Very dull for firkin at 11@12c; Dairy, 14c @16c.

POULTRY—In large supply. Chickens, $1.50 per dozen; Turkeys dull at 6@6½c; Ducks, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

EGGS—46 bbls good at 12c per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 525 head Cattle, 25 cars Hogs, and 3 cars Sheep. There has been some activity in the market for Cattle for packing, but prices are unchanged. Prices range from 2 to 3c. Hogs are somewhat lower. Prices range from 3½c to 4c. The sales at Sherman's yards to-day were:

40 cattle, averaging	1262 lbs at		$3.10
38	..	1035	2.90
16	..	921	2.00
31	..	1,146	2.50
18	..	980	2.50
50	..	967	2.25
19	..	975	2.25
18	..	946	2.20
16	..	921	2.12
14	..	957	Contracted
16	..	986	2.50
175	Hogs	216	3.75
99	..	224	4.00
60	..	201	3.75
52	..	192	3.80
50	..	217	4.00
107	..	213	3.75
52	..	232	4.00
40	..	245	3.75
45	..	188	3.50
96	..	235	4.10

New York Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

FLOUR—Market opened 5c better, and closed dull and heavy; sales 19,000 bbls, at $4.85@4.95 for superfine state, $5.05@5.15 for extra state, $4.85@4.95 for super western, $5.15@5.45 for common to medium extra do, and $5.60@5.75 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—the market closing dull and tending downward. The market for Canadian is firm; sales 300 bbls, at $5.40@6.40 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in fair request, $3.40@4.30.

GRAIN—Wheat market very heavy and 1@2c lower. Sales 25,000 bu at $1.09@1.10½ for Chicago Spring, part to arrive; $1.35 for good white Canadian, and $1.50 for white Indiana. Rye dull and heavy at 85c. Barley nominal at 80@87c for ... Corn heavy and lower. Sales 13,000 bu at 99c for mixed Western, and 96 @91 for Northern and Jersey yellow. Oats heavy at 45c for State and 44@45c for Western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Heavy and drooping. Sales 200 bbls at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market heavy and lower; sales of 2,900 bbls at $15.20@15.30 for mess, $10.37@11 for prime—including 1,000 bbls mess, buyer's option all the year at $15.25. Beef lower; sales 450 bbls at $4@4.25 for country prime, $5@5.25 for do mess, $8@10 for repacked mess, and $11@13 for extra do. Beef Hams in moderate supply and quiet at $15@16 for new Western. Prime Mess Beef nominal. Cut Meats quiet and nominal at 6c for Shoulders, and 9½c for Hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard in moderate request; sales of 250 bbls at 10¼@11½c. Butter selling moderately at 11½@20c for Ohio, and 15@22 for State. Cheese in fair request at 8@10½c.

STOCKS—At Second Board—Chi. & R. I. 58¾, Gal. & Ch. 77¾, M S 4⅞, M. C. 40, Mich. S. guar. 16, Harlem 10, Hudson 36⅜, N. Y. C. 80¾, Erie 8⅛, P. Mail 71⅜, Harlem 1st bonds 91, Hudson 3d 68¾, I C bonds 88¾, Mo. 6's 84⅝.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Moderately active and firm. Quotations unchanged. Sales 2,900 brls.

WHEAT—Spring dull, heavy and lower; Red and White Winter firmer; sales 5,500 bu Racine club at 97c; 3,800 bu Canada Club at 98c; 4,000 bu fair White Kentucky at $1.38; 3,500 bu White Canada on private terms. Corn in demand and steady. Sales 5,300 bu No. 1 White Illinois at 90c. Oats firm. Sales 600 bu at 38c; 10,000 bu Western at 39c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 27c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour; 30,000 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,600 brls flour; 60,000 bu wheat; 12,000 bu oats.

Montreal Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—In good demand at $5.00 to $5.10 for No. 1, holders generally demanding $5.15. Sales of fancy are at $5.20 to $5.30, extra at $5.75 to $6.

GRAIN—Wheat active. Sales 30,000 bu Upper Canada, Chicago No 1 and Milwaukee Spring at $1.12½, at which more would be taken. Barley in demand at 68 and Peas 75.

ASHES—Dull at $5.50 to $5.75 for pots, and $5.55 for pearls.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ARRIVED........October 27, 1859.

Emilie, Joliet, 130 tons earth.
Wm. Henry, Joliet, 130 tons earth.
Oak Hill, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
D. O. Norton, Joliet, 130 tons earth.
Blackhawk, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
E. Burnham, Joliet, 130 tons earth.

CLEARED.

Rock Run, Joliet, light.
Joliet, Joliet, light.
A. Leach, Joliet, light.
D. O. Norton, Joliet, light.
Wm. Hawley, Joliet, light.
W. Henry, Joliet, light.
Oak Hill, Joliet, light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Bound Up—Prop. Missouri, brig Commerce. Schooners Midnight, Ottoca, Albatross, Palo Alto, Hazard, J. S. Newhouse, Maria, F. Johnson, Harriet Rose, Col. Griswold, C. H. Walker, St. James.

Bound Down—Propellers Northern Light, Potomac; bark E. S. Adams; schooners Hanover, Fortune, Mary F. Scott, F. T. Barney, Henry L. Gross, Meridian, Wild Rover, Dardanelles, W. Sanderson, W. B. Nelson, Presto, two fore-and-afters unknown.

THE HARBOR AT ST. JOSEPH.—We learn that there has been a bar forming across the mouth of the river at St. Joseph, commencing at the north pier and running way across—there is but some two or three feet of water on the bar, and no vessels who are not perfectly acquainted with this new phase of things can enter the harbor. This harbor has always been noted as one of the best on the lake.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Oct. 27.

Prop Rocket, Rice, Buffalo, 15 hhds sugar, 43 brls do, 37 brls molasses, 57 bags coffee, 913 bdls iron, 850 kgs nails.
Prop Racine, Brett, Buffalo, 478 pkgs mdse, 757 brls apples, 7 hhds sugar, 30 brls do, 33 brls molasses.
Prop Young America, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 108 tons mdse, 80 tons pig iron.
Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 100 tons pig iron, 100 tons marble.
Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Brig Rio Grande, Saxkin, Toledo, 100 cds wood.
Bark S Shepard, Atkins, Buffalo, 500 tons coal, 40 cds wood.
Schr Eclipse, Brown, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 500 bris salt.
Schr Africa, Moore, Oswego, 140 tons railroad iron.
Schr Judge Pratt, Thompson, Wallaceburgh, 34 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 72 m shingles.
Schr Ellen Henderson, Two Rivers, 160 cds wood 74 m shingles, 15 m lumber.
Schr Greenigan, Shattuck, Oswego, 300 tons R R iron.
Schr Barbee, Nelson, Manistee, 60 m lumber, 400 R R ties.
Schr Hamlet, Jones, Oconto, 130 m lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Fletcher, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Mary Collins, Dixon, Buffalo, 500 bris salt, 56 bris apples.
Schr St Mary's, Bennett, Green Bay, 140 m lumber.
Schr Col Glover, Kehler, Manitowoc, 1000 R R ties, 2700 posts.
Schr D S Holt, Peterson, Paint Water, 50 m lumber, 40 bris fish.
Schr Ellen Williams, McDonald, Wallaceburgh, 100 cds wood.
Schr John Thursby, Fitch, Buffalo, 100 tons marble.
Schr Starlight, Muir, Saginaw, 212 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Perrit, Eastmanville, 75 m lumber, 50 cords wood, 175 m shingles.
Schr Whirlwind, Bergh, Centerville, 90 cds wood.
Schr C Hanson, Chusick, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr Aldebaran, Foley, Buffalo, 380 bris salt, 150 m lumber from Saginaw.
Schr Guide, Johnson, Two Rivers, 70 cds wood.
Schr W H Willard, Maury, Bay City 80 m lumber, 43,600 lath.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Gaines' Pier, 8 cds wood, 10 tons grindstones.

CLEARED.

Prop Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 700 bris flour.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 1600 pigs lead.
Brig Young America, Campbell, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Brig Globe, Skiddon, Buffalo, 13,300 bu oats, 19 tons hay.
Schr C J Roeder, Young, Buffalo, 6,000 bu wheat.
Schr J F Warren, Manning, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kenosha, Moore, Ogdensburgh, 13,933 bu corn, 67 bris flour.
Schr Racer, Black, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kitten Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 40 tons provisions.
Schr Col Glover, Kehler, Manitowoc, 30 bris feed.
Schr D R Holt, Petersen, Pent Water, 12 tons feed, 6 bls flour, 12 tons hay.
Schr Augusta, Kirk, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Rocket, Ramsey, Buffalo—to load at Milwaukee.
Schr A P Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, 40 brls salt, 25 tons provis ons.

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE. The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend. ROBERT H. FOSS, President. ELIPHALET WOOD, Secretary. my12-6md&6w-d268

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and G. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales, —AND— MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,200
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,660
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
15 " "	1100	40 " "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve for Flour Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes in our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George A. Gibbs and Anna M. Gibbs, his wife, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1856, executed and delivered to the undersigned, Mark Skinner, their certain Deed of Trust of that date for the premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of ten thousand dollars, according to the tenor and effect of two certain bills of exchange mentioned and described in said deed of trust, and which said deed of trust was filed for record in the Recorder's Office in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, and was recorded in book No. 81 of deeds, on page 123, &c., as is stated in the certificate of the Recorder duly endorsed on the back of said deed of trust; and, whereas, the said deed of trust was given to secure the said George A. Gibbs to protect and pay the said bills of exchange to Wadsworth & Sheldon, the payees named in said bills of exchange, or to the legal holders of said bills of exchange, and whereas, the said bills of exchange have been protested for non-payment, and the amount of said bills of exchange remains due and unpaid; and, whereas, said deed of trust was revived, renewed and confirmed by a certain deed of conveyance made and executed by the said George A. Gibbs, together with Hiram A. Tucker and Ellen M. Tucker, his wife, to the said Mark Skinner, which said deed bears date the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1856, and was duly filed for record in the Recorder's Office in and for the County of Cook aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1856, and recorded in book of deeds No. 176, on page 313, as appears by the Recorder's certificate endorsed on the back of said deed. And, whereas, the legal holders of said bills of exchange have made application to me to sell the premises mentioned in said deed of trust, and said deed of conveyance reviving and renewing the same as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, the said Mark Skinner, do hereby give notice that in pursuance of power vested in me by the aforesaid deeds, I will, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1859, sell at public auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property and premises, situate, lying and being in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and known and distinguished as being the West thirty (30) acres of the North half of the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section fifteen (15) in town thirty-nine (39) North, in range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the grantors named in said deeds of conveyance as aforesaid.

oc21xtd MARK SKINNER, Trustee.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. BENNETT'S Champion Farm Mill! PATENTED JANUARY 4, 1859. The attention of dealers and the public generally is particularly invited to the New and Unrivalled Portable Farm Mill, Which is the latest and best improvement in Metallic Grinding Mills, and the MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT Farm Mill ever offered to the public. Is readily attached to Steam, Water, Wind, or Horse Power, and is adapted to the grinding of Corn in the ear, as well as all other kinds of grain, either for feeding purposes or the finest quality of flour for domestic use, and grinds the same with great rapidity, either course or fine. It is made of the best material and constructed in the most substantial manner, and both in its operation both cuts and crushes the grain. This Mill, by an entirely new arrangement of parts and a simple and perfect method of adjustment (admitting of the permanent retention of the shell and grinder to their adjusted position) is effectually prevented from heating and wearing by contact of its metallic grinding surfaces. Its durability is greatly increased and its action rendered perfectly even and uniform. It can be run with less power, and owing to its anti-heating qualities, and the impossibility of variation in its action, it will grind meal of a quality far superior to anything heretofore produced by any mill of like character; in short, this mill, while possessing the advantage of all others, completely and effectually remedies the defects heretofore existing in mills of this class. It is durable, and is confidently recommended to the public as a perfect mill, and possessing important advantages unattained by any other heretofore invented or constructed. It occupies but little space and weighs but about 275 pounds. They will be sold at the following low prices:

Mill without Bolt for making Flour..........$55.00
" with " " "..........70.00

SANFORD & HALL, Sole Agents for the Northwest, cor. North Lasalle and River sts., where the Mills can be seen in operation. oc12-a861-1m

ROSE HILL CEMETERY. OFFICE 109 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO. The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that their grounds are now ready for interments. Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained at the office of the Company, room No. 8 Methodist Church Block, where a map of the grounds may be seen. Arrangements have been made with the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co. TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN To the Cemetery, for the present, on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, At an hour that will enable persons to spend one hour in the Cemetery at a time of day which will not interfere with business. Cemetery trains until further notice, will run as follows: Leave Chicago at 3 pm. on Wednesday and Saturday. Leave Rosehill at 4 pm. and arrive at Chicago 5.00. Persons wishing to visit the Cemetery Grounds by private conveyance can take the Rosehill and Evanston Gravel Road, running north from Clark street, or by the Little Fortroad, via Bowmanville. Office open from 9 am. to 5 pm. J. V. Z. BLANEY, President. A. T. SHERMAN, Secretary. au21-a267 3m

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET, Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and any orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention to their interment at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap17 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

ALCOHOL.—PURE ALCOHOL, (98 per ct.) On hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street. oc4-a809-3m

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, 141 and 143 W. Lake st. Chicago, Illinois.

Business Cards.

JANSE & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. JOHN A. BROSS, U. S. Commissioner Northern District Ill. Notary Public of Cook Co. ASA D. JANSEN [oc24a761 6m] JOHN A. BROSS.

L. J. ANSING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND Proctor in Admiralty. No. 41 S. Clark street. oc20-x1m

EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 7 South Clark Street, Near the corner Lake street, Chicago. my3-ly-1971

H. J. AKINS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, LOCKERVILLE, ILLINOIS. Collections and professional business from abroad promptly attended to. Refers to Hon. Richard Yates, Hon. J. J. Cassell Jacksonville; Hon. A. Lincoln, Springfield. se3a571 6m

ANDRIK & BALLARD, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. Methodist Church Block, Corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. LOUIS M. ANDRICK [au11 a1973m] HENRY C. BALLARD

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 7 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-ly-v185] CALVIN C. BURT

J. THOINE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 5 Portland Block, NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my26-ly

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Nos. 11 and 3 Methodist Church Block, Corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. au22-8m-d125

A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, St. Joseph, Mo. Attends the Courts of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway Counties. Refers by permission to Samuel & Allen, St. Louis; Chas. Pratt & Co., St. Louis; Smyth, Gore & Co., St. Louis; Dudley, George & Tureman, Chicago; Abbott, Johns & Co., Philadelphia; Kilgore, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia; Russell, Majors & Waddell, Leavenworth City; Mooney, Cohn & Co., New York; Bela M. Hughes, Esq., St. Joseph. se5-a314-6m

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b102

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.58-ly

Paper Hangings.

NOW OPENING.—NOW OPENING! FALL GOODS! FALL GOODS!! The subscriber is now opening a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPERS, DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN PAPERS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, YANKEE BLINDS, Curtain Fixtures and Trimmings, To which he would call the attention of the citizens of Chicago and vicinity. Strangers in the city are invited to call and examine. Country dealers supplied at New York prices. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake-st. - 70 Four Doors West from State [my16-y]

DRAKE & BROTHER. 224 . . South Clark Street. . 224 Solicit the attention of the citizens of SOUTH DIVISION to their large and carefully selected stock of WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c. which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oc13-ly

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS!! Having made permanent arrangements for a regular daily supply of HOWE'S CELEBRATED Baltimore and Norfolk Oysters, which, having been planted several years since, are now of incomparable size and flavor, I am ready to fill all orders from the Trade or Families, at the Oyster Depot, No. 70 State street, opposite Garrett Block. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. se29-1ma565 T. E. SPAIDS, Agent.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.— I shall be on hand at an early day, as usual, with the best of Can, Keg, and Shell Oysters. Wholesale and Retail. Order promptly attended to. au19a168 3m S. T. HINCKLEY, 332 State st.

Elliott & Deming, (Late Rowe & Co.) Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS. Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven Conn. oc8-x2m

Wines and Liquors.

BOGEN'S DRY AND SPARKLING WINES AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

JOHN JAQUE'S PURE CATAWBA and Isabella Sweet Wines at HALSEY & KING'S.

HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago for the sale of Bogen's and Jaque's Pure Wines and Brandies

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue,) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES, Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL. The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au14a409-ly

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

IMPERIAL WHISKY.—50 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water st.

SMITH'S OHIO WHISKY.—200 barrels, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BANK SAFE—One large Burglar and Fire Proof Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, guaranteed pure as imported. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.— The highest market price in Cash Paid for Rags —AT THE— RAG WAREHOUSE, 245 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. (Between Franklin and Market Sts.) W. D. MILLER. Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Papers, Binders shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c. fe26 a536-3m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195 [Between Monroe and Adams.] Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains cleaned and bleached at reduced prices. All goods warranted to look well or no pay. fe9 c199 1y SIDNEY KALISCH.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED ZOUAVE OINTMENT, NECTARINE OIL, And Shampoo Lotion. Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 163 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. It is also for sale Wholesale and Retail by FENTON & CO, 94 Lake street cor. Dearborn, and F. & M. HOOKER, 58 West Randolph street, Chicago, and by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. se30-a569-dawtm

RUBBER BELTING.—The New York Rubber Company manufacture Rubber Machine Belting, by a new process, of superior strength to any heretofore made, and at less than half the cost of Leather. This Company are also the exclusive manufacturers, "under Goodyear's Patent," of Rubber Toys, Dolls, Balls, Syringes (large and small), &c., &c. For sale at all the Toy and Fancy Stores in the Union. Catalogues and Price Lists (by the case only) forwarded, on application by letter to the New York Rubber Company, 45 Liberty street, New York. oc13-1md-a671

WELCH'S EASTERN Carriage Repository, 32 and 34 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph sts., Chicago, Ill. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages of all styles. Carriages stored, or sold on commission. 1y26-ly-2807 F. W. WELCH.

Commission Merchants.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 209 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their constant attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce, on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2359. se27-ly

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a720 6m

DUPUY & MITCHELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street. oc20-1y

MARSH & SYKES, PROPRIETORS OF MARSH'S CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. 326 & 328 North Water street, Chicago. SYLVESTER MARSH. [oc5x1m] J. W. SYKES.

HIDE AND PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, of HASELTINE & CO., No. 163 Kinzie Street,..........CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. We have special permission to refer you to the following houses: Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., Smith, Pollard & Co., Cooley, Farwell & Co., Whitaker Brothers. se3-a299-3m

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, mh15 1y-c471 Corner of Wells.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to CURING HAMS for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND........................C. H. S. MIXER.

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef, Hides, Lard, BUTTER, FRUITS, SEEDS, ETC. No. 123 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES: J. H. Dunham, President of the Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; Benj. Hinckley, Boston. se5-a337-3m JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE, Purdee's Building, CORNER OF WELLS & SOUTH WATER STREETS CHICAGO........ILLINOIS. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN............S. W. SEYMOUR. Liberal advances made on consignments. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—Geo. Smith & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; Sturgis, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago; Sylvester Lind, Chicago; James Peck, Chicago; E. Patridge, Banker, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; F. B. Dane & Co., New York; John G. Deshler, Buffalo; Alvord & Dane, Oswego; Chamberlain & Co., Cincinnati; Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. se10a356 2m

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. je9 a370 6m

FAY & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 1518. se8-a359-3m

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Loomis' Building. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York. se8-a331-6m

WATSON V. COE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. Refer to T. M. Avery & Co., Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; G. S. Hubbard & Co., Merchants' Savings Loan & T. Co., H. A. Tucker & Co. se6 1y

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Mceres, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago. ap27s

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO, Agents for the Northwest. mh7'58 ly

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15 a126-y] E. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., [LATE OF ECKLEY, MORSE & CO.,] PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [jy30 1y d603

MILES & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago. REFER TO Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; George Armour & Co., Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill. jy11-1y-d768

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY.....R. P. LAWRENCE.....W. T. WINDIATE, E. J. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Cough Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. jy7 236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

T. F. CRAIG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, and all kinds of Country Produce. NO. 186 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO. je20 6m-d620

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. D. KREIGH. [my10 t10] E. D. TAYLOR.

TUCKER & RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, cor. South Water and Clark-sts., Make advances on Grain, Flour and Provisions for sale in Chicago or Eastern markets. je14-6m-d551

SHACKFORD, HOW & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 212 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [au28-a169-6m]

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING Merchants, And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops. Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. HIRAM BROWN. [mal-y] FRANCIS E. BARBER.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, WHOLESALE GROCER, 71 - - South Water Street, - - 71 CHICAGO, ILL. Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder. ap5-c678-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, mh22 '58 CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., je22 s77 152 South Water street.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. (Jal b914) C. E. CULVER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. R. A. WILLIAMS. ja10 b961 W. D. HOUGHTELING.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 78 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY. WALKER & CO., No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK,) CHICAGO. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALKER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap15ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 145 S. Water cor. Clark st., Chicago. se28 a868

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 13...South Lasalle St....No. 13. CHICAGO, ILL. Give exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of flour grain and other produce on consignment. Liberal advances made on consignments. References—Geo. Steele, Esq., Chicago; J. E. Wilkins, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Chicago; Messrs. I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago. J. DALTON CLEGHORN. A. CAMPBELL LECKIE. au18 a157-3m G. HENRY BELLARD.

NOTICE TO PROVISION DEALERS. J. G. LAW & CO., Of Chicago, Ill., take this method of informing the trade that they have just completed the extensive improvement to their Slaughtering and Packing House, Formerly owned by Moore, Severns & Co., of this city, and are now ready to receive orders for any amount that may be desired, either of Beef or Pork. The capacities of this house are fully equal to any in the West, and they are able to kill, dress and pack one thousand head of Hogs per day... All work warranted to give satisfaction. Being determined to adhere strictly to the Commission business... John Seaman... Saml. Favorite, Dayton, Indiana. J. G. LAW, Chicago, Illinois. se26 a540 3m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Second Arrangement, 1859, takes effect on and after April 4th. Great Through Route to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec; Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Erie, Montreal, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, and all the points in Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

6:00 am. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan Line, daily, Sundays excepted, reaching Toledo at 4:35 pm, connecting at Adrian with the train reaching Detroit at 7:15 pm, connecting with trains on Great Western R. R. Line.

8:00 am. New York Express (daily except Sunday,) via Goshen Air Line, reach Toledo at 4:35 pm. and Detroit at 7:15 pm., in time to connect with trains on Great Western Railroad Eastward, and all points interior in Canada.

8:00 pm. New York and Boston Express (daily, Saturdays excepted), via old Michigan road, reaches Toledo at 5:30 am, and Detroit at 7:15 am, connecting with 7:30 pm train on Great Western R. R.

Connection made at Clyde and Monroeville for all points interior in Southern and Middle Ohio. Direct connections made at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; also for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Philadelphia. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. All trains for summer use are newly fitted with Ventilators and Dusters.

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. ja15

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Summer Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

4:30 am—Detroit Accommodation (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 3:35 pm.

10:45 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Indianapolis 4:40 pm; Cincinnati at 9:40 pm.

8:00 am—Lightning Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Detroit 6:30 pm; Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo, 4:00 am; Albany 3:30 pm. New York 9,00 pm. Boston 12 at night.

8:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(Saturdays excepted)—arrive at Detroit 7:10 am. Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4.00 pm, Albany 4:00 am, New York 9:30 am, Boston 2:10 pm.

8:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Indianapolis at 4:40 am, Cincinnati at 9:40 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 8:00 pm. The 8:00 am and 8:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 54 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent. ja28

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

7:20 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.)
7:20 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. my8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 2 A.M. Express, Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 5 P.M. And in New York at 10:30 P.M. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P.M. Fast Line, Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 8 A.M. and in New York at 2:30 P.M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 8 A.M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P.M.; New York 5:30 A.M. Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets Westward at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the travelling public. Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O.; R. S. Pierce & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; Murphy & Wise, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

The greatest facilities offered for the protection and speedy transportation of live stock, and good accommodations, with usual privileges for persons having the charge thereof. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by rail direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East, will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route. Parties attending to their own shipments from the East will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or letters addressed to either of them upon the subject of Freights will meet with prompt attention.

E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia. Magraw & Koons, 80 North street, Baltimore. Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. Leech & Co., 54 Kilby street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja12

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, May 22, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

9.00 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
8.30 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVES.

Night Express, 7:08 a. m.
Mail and Express, 1:45 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.
At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations.
At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.
At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.
At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Wilmington at 7:15, and Joliet at 8:50 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:20 a. m. Leave Chicago at 4:15 p. m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:15 and Wilmington at 1:30 p. m.

N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt. A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt. my24

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.		TRAINS EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN.		MAIL TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 am.	Leave Cedar Rapids	8.15 am
Leave Clinton	4.05 pm.	Arrive at Clinton	9.30 am
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	8 15 pm	Arrive at Chicago	5.40 pm
NIGHT TRAIN.		NIGHT TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 pm	Leave Cedar Rapids	12.00 m
Leave Clinton	9.00 am	Arrive at Clinton	5.50 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	2.40 pm	Arrive at Chicago	5.00 am

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills. An agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. jy 25 y

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. This road, now completed from Chicago to OSHKOSH, forms a new and direct route to Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Madison, Warren Prairie du Chien, Dunleith, Dubuque, Lansing, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c., and all points in Northern and Central Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., and gives passengers a choice of route from Chicago, via Dunleith, Prairie du Chien, or La Crosse, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The only direct route to WATERTOWN, FOND DU LAC and OSHKOSH. Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets, West Side, as follows: 8.10 a.m. Day Express; 5.00 p.m. Night Express. Through tickets can be purchased at all the Railroad Ticket Offices on Dearborn street, and at the Passenger Depot, corner West Water and Kinzie streets. oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, July 4th, 1859, trains will leave Chicago as follows, Sundays excepted: Freeport... Central... for Galena, Dunleith, Janesville and St. Paul and intermediate stations... for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, &c... for DeKalb, Elgin, McHenry, Geneva, Lake, &c... Running daily between Chicago and Dunleith. Sleeping cars on night trains. The pleasantest route to the Northwest. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. E. H. FOSTER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy7-y

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. Trains for Milwaukee leave daily, Sundays excepted: At 9.00 a. m., stopping at all stations. At 1.15 p. m., stopping at principal stations. Connecting at Milwaukee with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, the only road leading directly to St. Paul and the shortest and quickest route to St. Paul and the Northwest. Waukegan Accommodation train leaves at 5.30 P. M. jy1 M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. oc22 a792 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates:

DRY GOODS, per ton measurement..........$24 52
HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,000 lbs....20 20
TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, " " "....20 60
CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,000 lbs....19 47

The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, prepaid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E. oc20 a716 3m

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. PUBLIC NOTICE. The extension of the above Railway to SARNIA, and the completion of the New Line between PORT HURON AND DETROIT on the 7th of November next will form a continuous road under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Me., thus establishing a new and FIRST CLASS ROUTE between the Western and New England States. The connection formed at Detroit with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroads, will enable freight to be sent through from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati with but ONE TRANSHIPMENT, as the completion of the Great Victoria Bridge at Montreal before the close of navigation will prevent any interruption to the traffic. At PORTLAND the Grand Trunk connects with the Railroads leading into BOSTON, also with a First-Class Line of Powerful Steamers, which leave Portland and Boston every evening. The magnificent vessels forming the line of the "MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY" run between Quebec and Liverpool in summer and between Portland and Liverpool during winter, waiting the arrival of the connecting trains of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers and Freight Booked Through, and put on board FREE OF EXPENSE. At Sarnia (opposite Port Huron) the company have built extensive freight warehouses, and on and after the 18th inst. will be prepared to receive flour and other rolling freight intended to go eastward by Railway, and store the same for a reasonable time FREE OF CHARGE. An Elevator of large capacity is in course of erection at Sarnia, and will shortly be ready for receiving grain. For further information apply to JAMES WARRACK, Gen. West'n Agent, No. 14 Dearborn street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Genl. Freight Agent, Montreal. H. BAILEY, General Manager, Montreal. General Offices, Montreal, C. E., Oct. 10, 1859. oc18a675-3w

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Sept. 19th, 1859, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE RACINE.

At 9:45 A. M. and 8:45 P. M., connecting at Clinton with trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Madison and Prairie du Chien—at Freeport with trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South—arriving at Dunleith 6:45 P. M. and 6 A. M.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 10:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., on arrival of trains from Dunleith—connecting at Clinton with trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway—arriving at Chicago at 4 P M and 4 A. M.

Trains leave Chicago by the Chicago and North Western Railway at 9:10 A. M.—connecting at Clinton with trains East and West, and at 8:10 P. M., connecting with trains for Freeport and Dunleith. Passengers will be ticketed over this route through to all principal points. Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch.

ROBERT HARRIS, Sup't. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. se27 yly

ILLINOIS CENT. RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, as follows: Day Express at 11.30 a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving at St. Louis at 2.45 a.m. Cairo at 3.55 a.m. Memphis at 4.30 p. m. Night Express at 11.00 p. m., Saturdays excepted, arriving at Peoria at 7.30 a. m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.30 p. m.; Cairo at 6.00 p. m. Kankakee Accommodation 6.00 p.m., Sundays excepted, arriving at Kankakee at 10.20 p. m. On Saturdays a Passenger car will be run on this train to URBANA. Trains arrive in Chicago at 9.15 a.m. and 9.05 p. m. Elegant Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains. Baggage checked through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Joseph.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, also at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and at all railroad offices North and East.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 6.30 p.m.		Leave Woodlawn at	7.10 p.m
" "	9.00 a.m.	"	9.40 p m
" "	12.00 noon.	"	1.50 p m
" "	3.00 p.m.	"	4.25 p m
" "	5.00 p.m.	"	6.40 p m

Fare 10 cents each way. Commutation tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the General Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot.

W. P. ARTHUR, Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. jel6-y

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, August 8, 1859, Passenger trains will run from Chicago as follows:

8.30 A. M., Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy.
11.30 P. M., Saturdays excepted, " " "
4.15 P. M., Sundays excepted, for Aurora.

SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. C. G. HAMMOND. au8 General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS. On and after SUNDAY, April 17th, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows:

9.00 a.m. Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport.
9.00 p.m. Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine and Washington.
5.10 p.m. Sundays excepted, for Joliet.

JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent. jy27

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH, Short Railroad Line. FARE REDUCED. ONLY 18½ HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH. And in direct connection with the Pennsylvania RR. 32 hours to Philadelphia, 38 hours to New York. On and after April 11, 1859, trains will leave Chicago from the Depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, as follows:

6 & 8 a.m.—Arrives at Toledo, 4.35 p.m. Cleveland 9.20 pm. Pittsburgh, 7.25 p. m., Philadelphia, 4.00 p. m., New York, 9.00 p. m.

8.00 p. m.—Arrives at Toledo, 5.00 a. m. Cleveland, 9.25 a. m., Pittsburgh 4.00 p. m., Philadelphia, 7.00 a. m.

This continuous rail line is 41 miles shorter than the New York Central route, enabling trains to make the above schedule of time and connections promptly and with comfort and safety to passengers. All night trains between Chicago and Philadelphia, are provided with splendid sleeping cars. Baggage checked through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and no charge for handling. Ask for tickets by Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The fare by this line will be as low as by any other route. Through tickets can be procured at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, under the Revere House and at the Depot, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets, Chicago; also at all the principal ticket offices in the West.

W. C. LELAND, Gen'l Agent, Cleveland. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Pas. Agent, Chicago. my21-c361m

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 200 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

COOPER'S GELATINE AND Isinglass, Baker's Broma, Farina, Table Salt by J. W. DOANE & CO.

JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE, PORTER and Stout by the cask or dozen by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

GUNNIES — 4,000 on Consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

BEANS—200 bbls. on consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

APPLES—100 bbls. in prime order on consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn st.

BUTTER— 50 kegs Butter. WM. LITTLE & CO, 129 S Water street.

BROOMS— 100 doz Brooms, for sale by WM. LITTLE & CO, 129 S. Water street.

TUBS— 50 doz Painted Tubs. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

MOLASSES— 50 bbls Molasses just received. WM. LITTLE & Co., 129 S. Water street.

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BBLS. REFINED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

900 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 BBLS. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BBLS. SYRUP, assorted qualities. REYNOLDS, ELY & Co.

1400 HF. CHESTS TEA, choice qualities and low prices. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

20 TONS CRUDE SALTPETRE REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TIERCES RICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbank & Greenleaf 85 Lake st., Chicago. ly-b46

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Press & Trib[une]

CHICAGO

PRIMARY ELECTION[S]

The Republican electors of Chic[ago] member that primary elections ar[e] evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock, in [the] wards, for delegates to a County [Convention] to be held on Tuesday next, for the [nomination] of candidates for County Treasu[rer] Commissioner, and Surveyor, and f[or Super]visor, an Assistant Supervisor, an[d] Collector, a Town Clerk, three Co[mmissioners] of Highways, three Overseers of H[ighways] Pound Master, and an Overseer of [the Poor] each of the towns of South, West [and North] Chicago. It will devolve on th[e] meetings of each ward also to nom[inate a can]didate for Ward Supervisor. Den[ocrats are] requested to refrain from participati[ng in these] elections!

MORE BLOOD AND THU[NDER].

A Scotchman named Forbes—Co[l. Forbes] who made his appearance in the co[untry dur]ing the days in which the Democ[racy] were attempting to force Slavery u[pon Kansas] by measures which are now prod[ucing their] legitimate results in Harper's Fer[ry—was en]gaged somewhere by somebody—[the identity of] whom does not appear—to go to [Kansas and] give the Free-State men instruction[s in the] science, of which he claimed to b[e master]. His service was short and his pay [unsatisfac]tory, and he soon began to grumble [at neglect] and ill usage, and to persecute [the] friends of the Kansas cause for the [payment of] money for which they were never [liable]. His efforts being unrewarded by [them, he] enters upon a career of letter-w[riting], copies of the missives which [he] dressed to various parties are pu[blished at] length in the New York *Herald* of [yesterday], and from them that journal end[eavors to] fasten upon many leading Repub[licans the] crime of complicity in the insu[rrectionary] movement of which Brown was the [head]. [We] have read his crazy missives with [care], and with a sincere desire to be full[y inform]ed in all the secret matters of th[e out]break; but further than the general [fact] that Forbes and Brown were eng[aged in a] movement for exciting a stampede [of slaves,] of which movement a few radical A[bolitionists] might have been cognizant—we fi[nd nothing] of any value whatever. He app[ears, if he] may be believed—and his credibili[ty is essen]tially weakened by his avowal of th[e fact that] he and Brown had concocted—to [avenge] his unsatisfied claims before Mr[.] John P. Hale, Horace Greeley, and [others of] the Republican school; but got nei[ther money] nor encouragement from them. T[here is not] in all he says a line or a word to im[plicate any] Republican in the Virginia plot; [and] that might not, coming from the pen [of a mad]man, be published in attacking any [man] living, without the least damaging e[ffect. The] stupid and bullying as the letters [are, they] will be heralded by the Democratic j[ournals as] conclusive proofs of Republican g[uilt. The] *Herald* commences the work of sla[nder, and] before the middle of the week eve[ry] driving journal will be barking in th[e same] track. Wherever distortion of innoc[ent facts,] suppression of important dates, the [omission] of names, the filling up of initials, [can help,] right Democratic lying can be made [to do its] the infamous purpose in which the[se] sheets are engaged, lying, suppr[ession and] distortion will be freely employed.

It is well for the public to watch [and] scrutinize sharply the thousands of f[alsehoods] which they will draw out of Brown['s carpet] bag, and Forbes' letters. Men pres[ent the] Democracy are by the consequen[ces of the] ruinous policy which they inaugurat[ed en]tering upon the subjugation of the c[ountry to] the rule of the Slave Power, must u[se despe]rate measures to free themselves of [the ruin] which will inevitably follow them t[o their po]litical graves. Lying is a resource w[hich they] can always command. It will be [used] with a prodigality, which, if Demo[cratic ca]pacity in that respect was not like th[e Vandal] cruise, would exhaust the fountai[ns of] their rivers of falsehoods are supplie[d].

Pike's Peak.

We had an interesting call yester[day after]noon from L. C. Wemple, of this city, [who has] just returned from Pike's Peak. He [left Den]ver City on the 8th, and reports th[e] health of the mines good. The moun[tain fever] had prevailed occasionally during th[e season,] but bad whisky had proved much [more fatal] than the fever. Five had died in a [week] from its effects.

Mr. Wemple thinks that about five [thousand] will winter at the mines. An abundan[ce of pro]visions is now there and on its way to [the mines] to supply the population till the firs[t of June.] The reports that persons had been a[ll] out of work, Mr. Wemple says a[re untrue.] From two to five dollars per day ha[s been paid] for laborers during the summer. All [were] well provided for who were able and [willing to] work.

The amount of territory in whic[h gold has] been found, Mr. W. thinks, is about f[ifty miles] square. The quantity he thinks is ex[haustless.] The gold bearing quartz lies betwee[n layers of] granite and mica slate, in layers fr[om a few] inches to a foot or two. It is found [in] all stages of decomposition, but ge[nerally] must be subjected to the stamping [process in] order to yield up its treasures. [The] want of the miners during the season [has been] machinery to pulverize the quartz. [The min]ers went there in the spring expecti[ng to find] gold, as in California, in sandbars a[nd mixed] with the loose soil, and hence the r[esults of the] past season's labor will be comparati[vely small.] Mr. W. thinks that at least half a milli[on dollars] will reach the States from these min[es. Mr.] Russell, of Georgia, was only a day [be]hind Mr. W., and is reported to [have] hundred and thirty-five pounds of [gold, worth] about twenty-six thousand dollars.

In the absence of crushing machi[nery, some] of the miners have quarried large [quantities of] the gold bearing quartz and piled [it up for] operation as soon as a crusher can [be obtained] in the spring. Mr. W's party consi[der that] and they have three hundred cord[s of quartz] worth, they think, at least twenty-[five thousand] and dollars.

The Utah Indians have been tr[oublesome.] Whenever miners have gone over to [the western] slope of the Rocky Mountains they [have mys]teriously disappeared. The Indians [are suspect]ed as their murderers.

There was more than a foot of s[now on the] mountains the week before Mr. W[emple left, and] mining operations were nearly clos[ed.]

The general impression made by [the convers]ation of Mr. Wemple correspond[s with] other advices, viz: that Pike's Peak [mines] are exhaustless, and that another se[ason an im]mense amount of gold will be rec[eived from] that region.

THE RECENT DECLINE IN BREAD[STUFFS IN] LIVERPOOL.—With regard to the re[cent decline] in Liverpool, the New York *Herald* [of yester]day remarks: "The decline in the [market,] which was inevitable after the late [advance, has] taken place at Liverpool, though [the market] do., at the former place wheat is [the] latter higher. The heavy [stocks] are held at the principal ports in E[urope, and] reactions in inevitable future of [the] market."

Gov. Lowe, of Iowa, has ap[pointed ... of] November next, as a day o[f thanksgiving and] prayer for the people of his Stat[e].

The Tremont House in Io[wa City was] destroyed by fire on Tuesday las[t. Loss] $5,000.